

Standing By Her Man: The Story of Effi Barry

By B Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last Sunday, after Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. publicly and tearfully confessed to "weaknesses" and proposed to enter a substance abuse clinic, he turned and planted a big kiss on the cheek of his wife, Effi.

"She's just great," he said. "For our family," she responded. "This is just the beginning."

Then, arm in arm, they departed. There was more to that exchange than met the ear or eye. By her own account, Effi Barry has never been quite sure where she stands with her husband or if he does, in fact, think she is great.

He has been accused of womanizing almost from the start of their marriage 12 years ago. Although he has never conceded having had extramarital affairs, saying only that the relationships have been "personal," Mrs. Barry herself has called him an "indiscreet street dude."

So when she spoke of a "beginning" — a beginning brought on by the mayor's arrest on a charge that he used crack obtained from a woman described by the police as a former girlfriend — it was perhaps inevitable that Washington would begin speculating once again why Effi Barry did not instead speak of an "ending," and why she had not spoken of one long ago.

Other than her statement Sunday, she has said nothing publicly about the situation and has rejected all requests for interviews. For that matter, she has never said much publicly about her life with Marion Barry except to call him "indiscreet" several times and to suggest acidly once that a woman linked to him by the press should get out of town.

Tall, angular, given to designer clothes and bright jewelry, Effi Barry, 45, cuts a striking figure: people notice her. When she married Mr. Barry in



By her own account, Effi Barry has never been quite sure where she stands with her husband or whether he does, in fact, think she is great.

1978, the year he won his first term as mayor, she almost immediately found herself plunged into a fishbowl of "piranhas, alligators, crocodiles," as she once called the city's gossip-mongers. She knew little about political life or what to expect, and although she eventually learned how to slap a back, smile through her teeth and duck the tough question, she mainly coped by becoming a more private person, more protective of herself, her friends and her family.

A city health inspector when she met Mr. Barry, she is now a member of the mayor's cabinet, but does not attend all meetings.

She works with several groups in child care, health, education and the arts, but mostly in the background. Realistically, she has told friends and an occasional interviewer that the wife of a public figure must be aware that certain kinds of women will be drawn to her husband.

In good part, some of her friends say, it was that realism that led her to be at her husband's side Sunday in the auditorium of St. Timothy Episcopal Church, next to the Barry home.

And it was that realism, the friends suggest, that led her two days earlier to walk side by side with him into the U.S. courthouse in Washington, to see him arraigned like a common drug suspect.

There is also something else at work here, those who know Mrs. Barry best say. They do not use the word "love." Rather, they suggest that she continues to endure all the rumors and innuendo, in part because of 9-year-old Christopher Barry, the couple's only child, who in one of the most poignant scenes of the last week was led from his home on the morning of his father's arraignment with a coat over his head.

"Effi is a very strong and determined woman," said Peggy C. Cafritz, one of Christopher's godmothers and a prominent figure in the city's arts world. "She is determined to create an atmosphere that will allow her child to be raised in the best possible way. She's very aware of all the pressure on black families today. She very much wants to hold this family together."

In her most candid interview to date about her marriage, Mrs. Barry told a reporter for WRC-TV, a local station, two years ago: "You must be philosophical, and you have to be a realist."

"There is a caliber of female in this world," she said, "for whatever her own personal needs might be, who tends to gravitate toward a power figure. It has always been that way and, unfortunately, will continue to be that way."

The consequences are often mates who go astray, she said, alluding to revelations about extramarital affairs of many of presidents, members of Congress and other public figures over the years.

"This kind of involvement is a necessary nuisance that the wife of a power figure has to deal with," she said. And so, there was Effi Barry on Sunday, gently stroking her husband's hand as he prepared to take the stage and confess to weaknesses of "body, mind and soul."

After he had spoken, she took the stage, put herself in the limelight that she normally avoids and rephrased his message, throwing in words like "problem" that he would not or, for political and legal reasons, could not use. That chore done, she threw in the plug for their marriage, adding to the drama of the moment, leaving the impression that here was a woman who would do whatever she had to do, swallow whatever she had to swallow, to save a job, a man, a family and, indeed, herself.

Britain Urges Stronger EC-U.S. Ties To Handle Rapid Change in Europe

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, has proposed a stepped-up schedule of institutionalized consultations between ministers of the 12 European countries and U.S. officials as part of what he called "a new consultative partnership" to deal with rapid change in Eastern and Western Europe.

Mr. Hurd, who is to begin a three-day visit to Washington on Sunday, told a group of American correspondents here that his proposal was a response to a speech by the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, in West Berlin on Dec. 12.

Mr. Hurd called for "a significantly strengthened set of institutional and consultative links" between the United States and the European Community.

"I'm not authorized to make a response for the EC," Mr. Hurd said, "but it's a British contribution to the debate, and I think it's a practical option."

An EC official in Brussels said Mr. Hurd's proposals would probably be received favorably by the community's executive body, the EC Commission, and by other EC members. Mr. Hurd said he would discuss the proposals with President George Bush, Mr. Baker and other U.S. officials next week.

Mr. Hurd proposed on Thursday a series of regular and formal meetings between EC foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state, beginning this summer, to discuss "our common Western response to the developments in the East."

He also called for twice-yearly meetings between members of the EC Commission and U.S. cabinet members to discuss issues of trade and the EC's move toward a single European market by the end of 1992, with regular, frequent meetings and briefings by both sides at lower levels. EC ministers and U.S. cabinet members now meet once a year.

Also on the agenda for the talks in Washington is Britain's wish to repatriate some of the 56,000 Vietnamese who have sought asylum in Hong Kong.

At an international conference in Geneva this week, the United States held out for a moratorium on forced repatriations of Vietnamese until Jan. 1, 1991, while Britain said it wanted to resume such repatriations by July 1 and Vietnam called for a moratorium until October.

"We have quite a large problem ahead of us this summer, which is when people come to Hong Kong by sea," Mr. Hurd said. "The international community needs to recognize the possibility of quite a large emergency."

Mr. Hurd was in Hong Kong

earlier this week, trying to encourage officials and business leaders of the colony to stay there rather than seek to emigrate before 1997, when Britain is to turn over control of the territory to China.

The British government plans to introduce legislation to grant the right to live in Britain to 50,000 of Hong Kong's 3.5 million British passport holders and their families, hoping they will stay on in Hong Kong with a greater sense of security.

Mr. Hurd said he was encouraged by recent signs that some Labor Party members might support the measure because they fear accusations of racism from their constituents, and thus make its passage easier even if some Conservatives vote against it.

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U.S. Declares Flu Epidemic Worst Since '85

New York Times Service

The Centers for Disease Control has declared a nationwide influenza epidemic in the United States, and has said that it is the most widespread outbreak of the disease since 1964-65.

The flu, predominantly a strain called A-Shanghai, has been identified in every part of the country, and major outbreaks have been found in 35 states, epidemiologists at the centers in Atlanta say.

The epidemic was declared on the basis of reports of deaths from 121 cities around the country. The proportion of deaths caused by influenza and pneumonia, a complication of the flu, was higher than expected for the second consecutive week, meeting the center's definition of an epidemic.

Because there is a lag between the onset of the flu and death, and because it takes a week or so to report the deaths, the figures actually reflect the incidence of flu in late December and early January, said Dr. Stephen Ostroff, an epidemiologist at the centers.

Ordinarily, he said, the peak of the flu season comes in the middle to end of February. This year, he said, "the surge has come earlier, and we don't know whether it's going to subside early."

When the flu kills people, epidemiologists say, it usually does so through pneumonia. But it also can cause death through kidney failure and heart attacks, said Dr. Walter Gunn, a specialist in viral diseases at the centers.

The A-Shanghai virus has also been responsible this winter for

Britain's worst flu epidemic in 14 years. Much of Europe, including the Soviet Union, has been affected.

In an average year in the United States, Dr. Gunn said, the flu plays a role in at least 20,000 deaths. "This year we think it's going to be worse," he added. "We don't know how much worse."

In the outbreak in the winter of 1984-85, 57,400 deaths were attributed to the flu or pneumonia.

Last week, 1,132, or 7.6 percent, of the 15,090 deaths reported to the disease control centers from the 121 cities were attributed to flu or pneumonia. The percentage a week earlier was identical.

Usually, the figure is between 6 percent and 6.5 percent for those two weeks, Dr. Ostroff said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Calamity Exchange Keeps Lawyers Alert

Lawyers Alert, published every two weeks for the legal profession, offers a "Readers' Exchange" in which personal injury practitioners around the United States try to learn whether their clients' latest and most perplexing calamities have arisen anywhere else.

The exchange enables lawyers, primarily small practitioners without the resources of larger firms, to share intelligence. It is also an atlas of the dangers posed by everyday objects and an inventory of emerging areas of tort liability.

Since the service began two years ago, The New York Times reports, there have been inquiries into deaths or injuries from straitjackets, rupturing swimming pools, abusive door-to-door salesmen, improperly labeled gasoline pumps, falling carousels of beer, bowling alleys with sticky floors, hot tubs, desk chairs, diving boards and venetian blinds.

The publication, read by 20,000 lawyers, costs \$130 a year. But the ads are free. And those who use them seem satisfied.

Edward K. Madrugra of Indio, California, is typical. A client of his was maimed when a bottle of

lye blew up in her face. He advertised for comparable cases and received "just a plethora of information" from his bar brethren — information that he said could turn a real loss of a case into "a six-figure win."

Short Takes

Washington's homicide rate increased 128 percent for the decade of the 1980s while burglaries declined by 23 percent. Police officers say more awareness of crime, sturdier home and office locks and alarm systems are only part of the reason for cutting the burglary rate. They theorize that burglaries are down and homicides up because criminals are gravitating away from home-breaking to drug dealing. A city detective told The Washington Post: "It's a lot easier to deal drugs. If you burglarize a place, you have to find a fence. It's more complicated."

A new golf ball has red, yellow and blue stripes to aid in stroke analysis. If the golfer hits with orange cast in flight as the red and yellow stripes appear to merge. A slice or hook gives the ball a purplish hue. If the ball is hit perfectly straight the stripes won't merge. AccuBall of Dublin, Ohio, which is marketing the product, concedes that golf balls can be hard to see in flight, especially if they are hit high and wide.

"Rocky V" is shooting at the South Philadelphia outdoor market where much of "Rocky I" was filmed in 1975 and 1976. As with all previous Rocky episodes, Sylvester Stallone, a Philadelphia native, is scriptwriter and star. How many more sequels will there be? Barry Loria, executive vice president for marketing at MGM/United Artists, which is producing "Rocky V," would not speculate. But he noted that his studio is to start shooting the 17th James Bond film this fall.

The going rate for a skilled live-in housekeeper or nanny who can speak English, drive a car, cook and take the children to the doctor is \$300 to \$500 for a 50-hour week, the Los Angeles Times reports, but this can be whittled down if the employer throws in such extras as use of the family car on days off, trade-school tuition or a pension plan.

Shorter Takes: The first all-sports daily newspaper in the United States, "The National," will be on newsstands in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago on Wednesday on its first test run. The owner is Emilio Azcaraga, a Mexican broadcasting magnate. • "Gem of the Day" from the Ann Landers advice column: "Overheard at a perfume counter in a large department store: 'If this stuff really worked, I'd be standing here eight hours a day!'"

Arthur Higbee

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Herald Tribune

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A Half-Victory for Bush

President Bush fought hard and won a notable political victory Thursday when the Senate fell four Republican votes short — all the Democrats went against him — of overriding his veto of the bill dealing with Chinese students' visas. But the China policy that he is offering is no better for the war, and it may be the worse. An extra burden falls on Mr. Bush to show the Beijing authorities that he is not playing the part they seem to have assigned him in their cynical effort to suppress the shoots of democracy in China.

Before the vote, Mr. Bush had met objections that he was offering inadequate visa protections to Chinese students who were fearful of going home. He did so by taking administrative steps and by offering personal assurances extending protections beyond the terms of the bill Congress wished to make law. That eased some legislators' worries that democracy-minded students might be sent home against their will to a vengeful Chinese government. It allowed senators to turn to the two other grounds on which they were being asked to sustain their president's veto: either that they approved his accommodative approach to China or, if they did not, at least that they accepted his claim as chief executive to take the lead in conducting foreign policy.

In fact, something happened in mid-stream that provided cause for sober reflection. On Wednesday an aroused House voted to override the veto, by a vote of 390 to 25. The Chinese responded with a blunt threat to the Senate not to follow suit, warning of "serious harm" to relations and in particular of danger to exchanges. Here was China, in the middle of a U.S. debate, threatening more harshness; it reacted to a step Congress had proposed in order to protect the choices and rights of Chinese students in America, with a step that would limit the choices and rights of Chinese students at home. Yet the Senate went along.

The basic cause for dismay about Mr. Bush's China policy has been that for ill-considered strategic reasons he was acquiescing to repugnant Chinese deeds, and that Chinese officials and people alike may mistake his solicitude for a tolerance of repression. This risk is aggravated by the Senate vote, which Beijing authorities may read as a signal that the president has bested his opposition on this issue. Will the Chinese now feel they are free to crack down as they please? Or will Mr. Bush be able to show that the course he has chosen, and which Congress has now upheld, will produce greater respect for democracy and human rights?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Even Turtles Would Run

The democratic tide in Eastern Europe finally laps against the sealed borders of Albania. This hermetic Balkan enclave has for decades scorned every liberalizing current in the Communist world. But now its Stalinist rulers are busy denying reports of a ruthless police crackdown against dissenters in northern cities.

Though the reports remain unconfirmed, the jitters in Tirana are evident. It could not happen to a more deserving tyranny. In Albania, nearly everything is forbidden: all forms of religion, a squeak of dissent, even automobile ownership. Its streets abound with statues of Stalin and of Enver Hoxha, its iron-fisted ruler for 40 years until his death in 1985. It is a nation of oxcarts and hovels, so poor that for want of fuel thousands of households burn dung and garbage.

With the fall of autocratic regimes elsewhere in Eastern Europe, Albania has come under closer scrutiny for its flagrant human rights abuses. Those victims include an ethnic Greek minority numbering as many as 400,000 in this country of three million. They are forbidden to teach their language or practice their Orthodox Christian religion.

Refugees tell horrifying stories of savage repression, credible enough to justify the inquiry now under way by the UN Human Rights Commission. As one refugee told The Times' Marvine Howe, if Albania opened its borders, "the turtles would run."

Still, Tirana's hard-liners are nervously aware of their vulnerability. Mr. Hoxha's successors have begun trying to end Albania's total isolation by upgrading diplomatic and trade relations with Western Europe. No longer so contemptuous of world opinion, Albania has invited an official visit by the UN secretary-general. In 1989, 10,000 tourists were allowed to enter, though they were watched continuously.

To be sure, these gestures are coupled with a propaganda campaign against what Albania's party press calls "the prescriptions of the capitalist road, of perestroika and bourgeois reformism." But Albania is not giant China; it is the last remnant of an expiring old order in Europe. And there are no walls high enough to keep its people from grasping truths that in time will surely set them free.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Outline of the Enemy

Just as President Bush was announcing his updated national drug control strategy Thursday, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware was distributing a drug control plan devised by the Senate Judiciary Committee. This was no quick rebuttal but a 236-page book based on a year of study.

While Mr. Biden, a Democrat, sought to demonstrate the inadequacy of the Bush plan with side-by-side comparisons, the most striking point was the similarity of the two documents. Read together, they outline a coherent policy on which both parties could unite. It would be a welcome triumph if the two sides could stop fighting each other and concentrate on the common enemy.

A few differences stand out. The administration proposal, prepared by William Bennett, national director of drug control policy, would extend capital punishment even to "drug kingpins" who have not committed murder, a grandstanding proposal that Mr. Biden rightly rejects as excessive. The Biden plan calls for a tough federal ban on public sales of U.S.-made military assault rifles, a step Mr. Bennett resists. And Senator Biden, unlike Mr. Bennett, would accede to mayors who want federal aid sent directly, instead of through the states.

Beyond those points, though, the principal difference between the two plans is money. Mr. Bush would add about \$1.2 billion, raising anti-drug spending to \$10.6 billion. Mr. Biden would increase spending to more than \$14.6 billion. Even so, there is remarkable agreement on how to spend.

Both plans recognize the need to help beleaguered state and local law enforcement reclaim neighborhoods devastated by drugs

and violence. Both call for big new investments in drug treatment. Both emphasize help for drug-abusing pregnant women and babies born to addicted mothers.

Both proposals call for expanded use of the military to combat drug smuggling and both would do more to help Andean countries whose economies are dominated by the drug trade. Mr. Bennett would build on military and economic aid programs already in place for Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. Mr. Biden would offer debt relief if the savings financed drug enforcement.

The two plans converge on smaller issues as well. Both would restrict exports of chemicals used to produce finished cocaine, seize drug barons' assets and act against money laundering.

To be sure, the \$4 billion difference between the two plans is not trivial. But that ought not to obscure how much has happened in recent months. Less than two years ago, America had no drug policy to speak of, just a lot of politicians armed with empty slogans and a lot of federal agencies scrambling for crumbs of funding.

Now, sensible basic priorities are clear, and endorsed by authorities in both parties: more resources to help local law enforcement; treatment, especially for women and children; use of the military to improve the disappointing record on interdiction, and serious help for Andean governments.

It is possible to argue with points of the strategy, and only time will tell how well it works. But there is still good reason to celebrate an initial victory, over confusion.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Bush's Fragile China Policy

President Bush has won the fight to sustain his veto of a law that would have restricted Chinese students in the United States against forced repatriation. His victory, however, has come at considerable cost.

Mr. Bush's four immediate predecessors went to great lengths to maintain a bipartisan policy toward Beijing. Now that consensus is shattered. All 37 senators and 25 House members who voted to sustain the president's veto were Republicans. Worse, the administration's spokesmen in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas and Alan Simpson of Wyoming, advanced the president's case in a rancorous and partisan fashion.

Chinese-American relations are too important to be argued on such a level. Mr. Bush must now exert every effort to restore a needed level of bipartisanship. The first step in that process must be an unserving

continuation of the president's temporary executive order barring deportation of the Chinese students in the country.

Mr. Bush also now bears the burden of showing concrete results. At a bare minimum these must include: a demonstrable willingness on the part of the Chinese to tolerate at least a measure of dissent; an end to secret executions and the release of imprisoned student leaders; and an easing of restrictions on the foreign press. Finally, Beijing must halt its rollback of the basic economic reforms that have begun to lift the burden of privation from the backs of a courageous and resourceful people.

As their outpouring of support for the students shows, Americans care deeply about the Chinese people. And they want their government to do what it can to ensure that the Chinese do not continue to live under a police state.

— The Los Angeles Times

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The 'Z' in Azerbaijan — a Fear and a Hope

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — Whether or not the mysterious "Z" has the mask whipped off him — and the guessing game merely continues — the author of the anonymous article published under that tantalizing initial in the magazine of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences must now be quietly rubbing his hands.

The past weeks' events in the Communist world support his chief argument, and should raise a blush or two from those who have snarled at attacked him. They also give a new precision to the question: Do we want President Mikhail Gorbachev to succeed?

Not everything "Z" wrote stands up to examination. (He never quite made up his mind, for instance, whether Mr. Gorbachev can find an exit from the trap he has created for himself.) But the cornerstone of his argument is surely true. This is that Mr. Gorbachev's aim, if he can bring it off, is to preserve the essential structure of the Soviet Union. That means not only preserving the present huge geographical sprawl of the union, if he can, but preserving the Communist Party as the "leading force" that shapes its citizens' lives.

This was the main reason for Mr. Gorbachev's decision to send the Soviet Army into Azerbaijan. No doubt he also wanted to limit the bloodletting between Azerbaijanis and Armenians. But a serious peace-keeping intervention would have involved a different operation, putting different kinds of troops into different places. He sent his men into Baku primarily to reconstruct the collapsing power of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, and through it to stop Azerbaijan seceding from the Soviet Union.

The people of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, noting this, will correctly wonder how much hope they should place in his offer to them earlier this month to work out a "mechanism" for departure from the union. The mechanism may prove more brake than facilitator.

After this, it also becomes harder to believe that Mr. Gorbachev has any serious intention of amending his one-party system.

He recently titillated the hopeful by hinting, in an exceedingly vague phrase, that he might one day contemplate a two-party system. The reality seems to be that he believes, as strongly as when he came to power in 1985, that the Communists should stay in charge of the place. It would be nice to think he was a closet democrat, constrained to one-party orthodoxy by the prejudices of the people around him; but, alas, it does not seem to be true.

This is what "Z" said, and he was right. In this light, the question of whether we democrats of the West should wish Mr. Gorbachev "success," and to what extent we should lend him our assistance, gets rather easier to answer. This question has attracted a lot of fuzzy thinking from people who want to admire Mr. Gorbachev more than he deserves (and he does deserve a fair amount of admiration). Blow the fuzz away, and it is not all that complicated.

Back in 1985, a Western democrat was entitled to hope for four things from the incoming Soviet leader, because these things would be good for the people who lived under his way and would also be good for the West.

One was to remove the Soviet grip from Eastern Europe. The second was at least a serious start on introducing pluralism into the politics of the Soviet Union. The third was a decisive step toward a free-market economy. The fourth, if these things did not reconcile the non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union to living with Russia, was a willingness to let the non-Russians go.

By these four things, Mr. Gorbachev would have greatly added to the sum of human happiness — and would have created a richer, cheerier and somewhat smaller Soviet Union that would have been safer for everybody else to live with.

He has released Eastern Europe, to his credit; and it should be added that it is now most unlikely that any successor to Mr. Gorbachev, however reactionary, will be able to take Eastern Europe back. But on the other three matters, within the Soviet Union itself, there has been little or no progress.

Mr. Gorbachev continues to dodge the decisions that are needed to bring a free-market economy into being. He holds onto one-party politics. And, so far, he gives no clear-cut answer to those non-Russians who ask to be released from the Soviet Union — unless the occupation of Baku is his answer.

If "success" for Mr. Gorbachev means success on his apparent terms — keeping the Soviet Union Communist, and keeping it intact — then no sensible democrat will wish for it. Such a Soviet Union would still deny the benefits of freedom to its

citizens. It would still loom hugely over Europe and Asia. It would loom even more hugely if Mr. Gorbachev somehow made the one-party system produce an efficient economy, which might enable some more pugnacious successor to re-expand Soviet military power.

That may seem improbable, given the Soviet Union's present economic mess; but remember that a rejuvenated economy within a one-party state is Mr. Gorbachev's aim. No democrat should consciously set out to assist him in achieving that aim.

The case for wishing Mr. Gorbachev well, and hoping he stays in power, therefore rests on one fear, and one diminishing hope.

The fear is that, if Mr. Gorbachev goes, he will be replaced by somebody worse. That is possible; but on the current evidence about what people are thinking in Moscow it seems equally possible that his successor

could be a man who will make a bolder attempt to do the three things Mr. Gorbachev has so far failed to do. The replacement might be better. The diminishing hope is that Mr. Gorbachev himself will at last make that bolder attempt. He may; but he has been nearly five years, and he has not done it yet. The fond belief that the free-economy, self-determining democracy will yet burst out of the closet is getting steadily harder to cling to.

In any event, the one thing that "Z" and most of the critics of "Z" now agree upon is that the West cannot do all that much to affect the outcome. It can intelligently help the still tiny free-market sector of the Soviet economy. It can encourage Soviet disarmament, because the West can then spend less on guns itself. Otherwise it can merely hope that Mr. Gorbachev does belatedly take that leap to a workable future or give way to someone else who will.

International Herald Tribune



The Dubious Baiting of the Barry Trap

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the arrest of Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, the Department of Justice argues that a good and justifies bad means. Wrong. Blacks who grumble that the mayor was "picked on" by the white establishment are mistaken, too. High officials offering grounds for suspicion of lawbreaking, as Mr. Barry surely did, deserve vigorous and sustained police investigation.

But you do not have to be racist to be wrong. Prosecutors impatient with a grand jury that judged their efforts inadequate for an indictment insist that a "snitch" — euphemism for a trap — was needed. By tempting the target to commit a videotaped misdemeanor, they seek to portray one wrongdoing into major perjury and felony charges.

Such desperation to crack a case by inducing a fresh crime undermines justice. The prosecutor's arrogance in publicly hunting at his readiness to be lenient in exchange for resignation from municipal office slaps democracy in the face.

Set aside anger at how brazen and possibly corrupt Mr. Barry has been; that is for voters, not lawmen, to judge. Set aside, too, disgust at the terrible example he sets to youths hooked on drugs; hypocrisy and immorality are sins, not crimes.

Focus instead on the central issue raised in his arrest: The federal government, for the first time, has used the expectation of sexual intercourse to lure a target to commit an illegal act in front of concealed cameras.

This enforcement weapon was

not the sudden thought of a runaway local prosecutor. The scheme was personally reviewed by Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, who told the zealous, "it's your call" — but whose refusal to disavow put the FBI into this dirty work.

The reports suggest this: A female member of the Screen Actor's Guild with whom the mayor had a long-term affair was tracked down and persuaded (probably by threat of prosecution; she is said to have a prison record) to be the bait in a trap to catch Mr. Barry. She was flown across country and sequestered in a wired hotel room, where she telephoned the mayor and urgently invited him over to "party."

What do you suppose went through the target's mind? Did the mayor see in this call a chance to traffic in illegal drugs? Far more likely, given their long personal relationship, her continuing good looks and the key fact that she was never known to be a drug dealer, he hurried over predisposed to engage in what we privacy types like to call consensual noncriminal activity.

The "lady in red" reportedly loosened him up with a few brandies, put him off when he made the pass that demonstrated the primary purpose of his visit, but obliged with alacrity when he asked for drugs. The bust followed his snoring the crack, a misdemeanor. This was American justice introduced to the Thornburgh Rule: Intimidation of informants to engage in federally funded

sexual enticement is an acceptable investigative procedure.

The logical next step down this slope would be to set up a federal call girl ring to tempt predisposed "johns" or otherwise sidestep the war on drugs; this has not yet been authorized, so far as we know.

Nor have police extended their practice to pressuring children to entrap parents.

Is entrapment legal? Supposedly not; but to avoid the charge, police need merely follow Supreme Court instructions to show that the target was a person "predisposed" to commit the crime. The court wrongly gave to police the power to dangle temptation in front of everyone with a record. In the Barry case, the prosecutor evidently hoped to prove predisposition, or was sure the embarrassed mayor would cop a plea to avoid trial.

If the court offers little protection against entrapment, and if the Thornburgh Rule now encourages ambitious prosecutors to employ sex as a lure — where does the accused person who has been "set up" go for justice? To the last line of defense against the abuse of prosecutorial power: the jury. In the DeLoe case, the jury found the prosecution's methods so repugnant that it found a defendant manipulated into a videotaped crime to be not guilty.

Thornburgh's Rule is an abomination. The end of hiding oneself from a rotten mayor does not justify means that can put a sex lure and a hidden camera into any American bedroom.

The New York Times

Cambodia: Down So Long, It Looks Like Up

By James Pringle

THMAR PUOK, Cambodia — For a moment, when one sees the red and blue flag of the old kingdom of Cambodia fluttering on the flagpole here in the morning light, it is as if the last 20 years of war and suffering and death had never happened, as if Cambodia were again the tranquil and innocent land it seemed even in the late 1960s.

Communist rule for East Europeans may have been onerous; but from 1975 to late 1978 the Pol Pot regime banned religion, money, family, even love. Now, saffron-robed young Buddhist monks mend their way in simple file to the pagoda, and women with babies make for the market, to buy and sell in the misty dawn.

But as the day begins in this dusty little town 20 miles (32 kilometers) inside the liberated enclave of Cambodia held by troops loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the signs of civil war begin to appear: the captured T-54 Soviet tank, the 14-year-old soldiers with grenade launchers, the farmers maimed by mines, the malaria-ridden children.

There is sickness and poverty, the distant sound of artillery fire, ramshackle homes, lives that have been lived too long too close to the bone. And yet there are intimations for the first time in two decades that a different Cambodia may again be possible.

It is not just the children going to school in two-hour shifts; you see that in areas controlled by the Vietnam-imposed Marxist regime of Prime Minister Hun Sen (himself a former Khmer Rouge). Nor is it the monks; Buddhism is permitted by Phnom Penh, albeit under state control (and monks must be over 50).

It is partly the absence of rhetoric about Marxism's supremacy; it is partly the lack of portraits of alien Communist luminaries — Marx and Lenin, or even the Cambodian party chief Heng Samrin, another former Khmer Rouge military commander.

And it is partly the open way the Cambodians speak to one another, or to foreigners — the first Caucasians many of the younger ones have seen, for the Soviets never came this far into the boonlands. Even now, in Phnom Penh, contact with foreigners is frowned on, and the contents of conversations must be reported.

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the Cambodian fishing village of Prey Nokor. They distrust Vietnamese expansionism, and Vietnamese.

In late-night conversations here in the open space beneath their stilted wooden homes, Cambodians say that, at least in Thmar Puok, there was little difference between the regimes of Pol Pot and Hun Sen — though perhaps they are somewhat better during the latter period.

"Starvation and forced labor under the Khmer Rouge," one woman recalled, "and military conscription or building border defenses without anti-malaria drugs under Hun Sen — we thought it would never end."

Prince Sihanouk himself made errors, some of which cost his fellow citizens dearly. He can still be exasperating (he has just announced that he has resigned, again, from the exile government). But the last time life was tolerable here, say older people throughout this shattered country, was before the prince's overthrow in 1970.

Prince Sihanouk claims that he has learned from his mistakes, and there is just a hint of these better days here again, of a Cambodia that is itself.

"This has been Year Zero," said one man, recalling a Khmer Rouge phrase. "Just look at us. At least we can't sink lower. We can only move ahead."

Cambodia, under an "enhanced" United Nations role agreed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. It seems incredible that only weeks ago, influential voices in the West were advocating U.S. recognition of the Hun Sen regime.

Some educated Cambodians are puzzled. Why, they wonder, with people throwing off the shackles of Communist oppression in the streets of Leipzig and Bucharest, should a regime that is fundamentally Marxist (despite the recent window-dressing) and which has a single party with a "leading role," be wished on Cambodians by anyone in the West?

Certainly, Cambodians do not want the return of the Khmer Rouge, under whose rule up to a million are believed to have died through starvation, privation and execution. But anyone who thought that a government imposed by the Vietnamese Army could ever have been acceptable to Cambodians, even after that army departs, does not know much about Cambodia.

Cambodians remember that Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) was once

lieve they can ever take power again, despite their military strength.

Besides, the Cambodians say, in an 11-year occupation, the Vietnamese were not able to eliminate the Khmer Rouge militarily. They believe no other outside power could either.

"The problem of the Khmer Rouge will not be solved by foreigners," said one Cambodian man, carefully weighing his words. "Just as it took the Roman people themselves to deal with Caesarism and the Securitate, so we Cambodians will neutralize the Khmer Rouge in our own way."

The writer, a former correspondent for Reuters and Newsweek in Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Union With Spain

LISBON — The *Commercio*, one of Portugal's leading and most respected newspapers, has taken up the cry of "Union with Spain." Meanwhile, it is rumored here that English residents have been insulted and roughly handled in Lorenzo, Maryerez and other Portuguese settlements in Africa.

1915: Extending the Line

LONDON — A New York despatch says that the telephonic conversations held between President Wilson at Washington and Mr. Rolf, the Mayor of San Francisco, are hailed as foreshadowing the time when it will be possible for New York to talk with London. Mr. Theodore Vail, the head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was in Jekyll Island, Georgia, participated in the conversations. The distance to San Francisco from Jekyll Island is approximately 5,000 miles — a "record" for long-distance telephoning.

Kinnock Will Be Waiting

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The politicians' debate here is whether Neil Kinnock can convince the British public that he is fit to govern the country. Mr. Kinnock's Labor Party has recently run consistently ahead of the Conservatives in overall support, and a general election approaches (1992 at the latest, most expect it in 1991).

The Labor lead is marginal, not enough to cause Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to lie awake in worry, but disquieting for her party managers. Mrs. Thatcher, needless to say, is totally regarded by the public as fit to govern: "strong," "dearheaded" (I am quoting from a recent poll taken for The Independent newspaper, and BBC2), but she is also thought "uncaring" — and this is the interesting result — "extreme." Two-thirds of those polled think her extreme.

Mr. Kinnock, by a larger margin, is described as "moderate." He is also overwhelmingly thought "caring" — a quality well-regarded in Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher is vulnerable. She has completed the great task she believed history had set her: breaking reactionary union power, selling off state monopolies, vastly encouraging home-ownership and property-holding among ordinary citizens, inculcating respect for entrepreneurial values, cleansing the economy of the subsidized and inefficient. In the name of market values a large part of British industry and of the financial institutions of the City of London has been sold to foreigners — even more entrepreneurial than the natives.

Mrs. Thatcher's causes now are ones for which there is less public support: an ungraded tax on individuals in place of property tax to support localities, break-up of the existing television system, further change in the national health service and in its financing, and so on. These are issues that are giving her the reputation for extremism.

Mr. Kinnock, however, has failed to convince the public that he is the man to take her place. There are two explanations. First is that the public sees him as merely a professional politician, of no particular attainment outside the machinery of Labor politics, who never held ministerial office or other major public responsibility.

The defense is that most politicians are merely politicians until they have the chance to show what they can do in office, and Neil Kinnock's record as party leader has been very strong. He skillfully maneuvered the hard left out of the powerful position it held in the Labor leadership. He disengaged the party from its electorally unsustainable commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. He now is moving to limit the trade unions' power in the party. He has made the Labor Party electable again.

The second criticism is that he is not excessively bright. This can be said of a good many politicians, of course. In the United States excessive brightness has in recent years proved a disadvantage to politicians. (The celebrated example is Adlai Stevenson.)

Mrs. Thatcher is very bright in a narrow way. She is not deep intellectually but she is determined and quick, seizes ideas from others, and is convinced of the power of ideas. Her entire prime ministry has been ideological, carrying out change in accordance with ideas in which she believes.

An influential liberal commentator, Hugo Young of *The Guardian*, wounded Mr. Kinnock's friends a few days ago by writing that the Labor leader lacks the weight for the prime minister's office, but adding, in the mistaken impression that he was being kind, that as the great minds of Oxford and Cambridge were failing to provide a redefinition of socialism for the 21st century, why should Neil Kinnock from Wales be blamed for not coming up with it?

But then what is this needed redefinition? Mr. Kinnock says people "want the best of both worlds — the market" while living "in a socially responsible community." They "want the regulation of the market and the organization of social justice to be done by government that can be elected and dismissed by democracy." That all seems sensible, if not dramatic.

The problem Mrs. Thatcher finds herself with today is inflation near 8 percent — the highest rate among the major industrial economies — wage claims running ahead of that, producing 27 percent, and the interest rate at 15 percent. Her claim to have cleansed the economy and healed the "British disease" will be hard to sustain. The public is likely to think the alternative worth examining, and the only one around when elections arrive will undoubtedly be Neil Kinnock.

ART

Frans Hals: Faces of Prosperous Haarlem

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — First the good news. The 66 paintings from all over the world for the Frans Hals exhibition at the Royal Academy present the enormous range of the Dutch painter's spectacular, happy portraiture.

It stretches from the appealing vitality of the impoverished "Rommel Pot Player" with rosy-cheeked children to the complacent countenance of the Dutch Admiral Pieter van den Broeke, in his shimmering white lace collar and cuffs and heavy gold chain.

The bad news is that the iconic "Laughing Cavalier" was not allowed out of his Wallace Collection home in Manchester Square, and there are other notable absences like the Louvre's "Gypsy Girl." Never mind. This second major retrospective of Hals's painting (the first in Britain) is a joyous achievement.

Some writers take a mischievous delight in describing Hals, of whom, strangely, almost nothing is known, as a drunkard and womanizer.

One glance at this exhibition — which runs until April 8 — should be enough to dispel that legend. Harvard Prof. Seymour Slive, who arranged the last major retrospective, in Haarlem almost 30 years ago, and had a significant hand in this one, points out in the catalogue that "patrician Haarlem families employed Hals as almost a portraitist-in-residence."

Look at the cock-sureness, the seeming arrogance of textile millionaire Willem van Heythuyzen: the richly patterned black-on-black brocade of his satin garment, the lace edging on his crisp white cuffs and stashed collar, the extravagance of his filigreed sword. Here is a man of obvious presence. A satisfied customer, he returned 10 years later for a casual portrait, sitting cross-legged on a red-cushioned chair tipping its back legs, this time in brown silk and brown suede boots with spurs. Red satin underwear was listed in this bachelor's inventory after his death, adding a secret smirk of his (unseen) charm.

Isaac Abrahamz Massa, merchant, writer, cartographer and friend (he stood witness at Hals's daughter's baptism) was painted at least twice by Hals.

The painting, loaned from Toronto, captures the moment when Massa revolves a quarter in his chair, his elbow crooked informally over his wooden back — the first known pose of this kind (the catalogue inserts Max Beckmann's similarly posed self portrait, painted over 300 years later). A landscape of first, done, as was the custom, by a landscape painter, is seen through a window behind the sitter.

Even more informally, Massa's small portrait painted nine years later catches him in mid-sentence, his hand gestulating, his mouth slightly open. The black brocade — Van Gogh theorized that Hals used 27 shades of black — lace collar and large brimmed black hat of the earlier portrait is replaced with the monochrome of a silvery grey garment blending with a plain, muted background.

As 17th-century Haarlem prospered, so Hals flourished. Everybody who was anybody established his status with a portrait: militia companies, regents, beer magnates, newlyweds and large, affluent families.

The Coymans were top drawer Dutch society, bankers and diplomats for generations. Heiress Isabella Coymans and her husband Stephanus Gerardus, last seen together in 1877 on these Royal Academy walls, are once again united.

It is hard to imagine them apart. The splendid Isabella, standing in heavy satin embellished with white lace collar, cuffs and front panel, pearls glistening at the throat and wrist, turns lovingly toward Stephanus, offering him a rose. The bulky seated Stephanus, silver sleeve buttons undone revealing the lace cuff on his white shirt, stretches his hand out to receive it.

Hals captured a magic, endearing moment in the lives of his couple; their eye contact, knowing smile and obvious warmth should have bound them together for all time. Not so. Sold at Christie's in 1833, Isabella and Stephanus stayed together in England, trav-



Frans Hals's portrait of Pieter van den Broeke.

eled to Italy but were finally separated in 1886. Isabella was sold to Alphonse de Rothschild in Paris, where she has remained in the family (with a brief interment when abducted by the Nazis); Stephanus returned to Holland, to the Antwerp Museum.

Another reunion takes place on the opposite wall. The life-size, mu-

tilated "Family Portrait in a Landscape" was apparently cut into two pieces: father, mother and seven children, restored and residing in Shropshire and three more children and a goat restored and hanging in the Musée Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique in Brussels.

While it is interesting to see the intended whole portrait with such a

collar, cuffs and apron, her face much more illuminated than any of the other family members. In fact, she was painted at a later date by Salomon de Bray, and his signature appears on the sole of her shoe. Interestingly, she wears the same coral strands of beads with a hanging talisman (to ward off evil spirits) as the young child in the Brussels portrait.

This was an era celebrating large Protestant family life and Hals painted four of these portraits, though none of the names of the specific families is known.

THE great joy of Hals's undiminished popularity (undiminished only after his rehabilitation in the 1850s, nearly 200 years after his death, by the French critic Théophile Gautier) has everything to do with his spontaneity, naturalness and sense of brushwork.

Hals painted a number of the distinctly non-élite — "Fisher Girl," "Milkmaid," "Pescatella," but it is "Malle Babbe" who seizes the imagination and the moment. She exudes an appallingly alluring kind of sinister wantonness. The contents of Malle's pewter tankard don't quite account for her fiendish grin; the owl perched on her left shoulder may signify drunkenness or evil, never wisdom as it could today. Known as the "Witch of Haarlem," she could easily pass for one of the grown-up witches of Salem. Courbet's copy is said to have been substituted for Hals's in the 1869 Munich exhibition, bamboozling the public for days.

The exhibition ends with the large, stark canvases of the regents and regentesses of the Old Men's Almshouses, slyly referred to as Hals's last laugh on his keepers. Poor he was. But the year before these portraits were painted, the city of Haarlem promised Hals an annual pension for the rest of his life. The falls and flourishes are gone. What remains is an economy and sureness of line and an incisive depiction of aging: parchment over bony hands and sunken cheeks, each face a portrait of distinct individuality.

The exhibition will be at the Frans Halsmuseum in Haarlem from May 11 to July 22.

Claire Frankel is a London-based journalist who writes frequently about the arts.



Fred Deux's "La Tribu."

Lines of Life: Unlikely Path Of an Artist

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The man is difficult, serene and, above all, immensely eloquent. "All my people were remarkable talkers," he offers, adding that Henry Miller, whom he once met, "was a mere baby in comparison."

Fred Deux, artist and writer, whose drawings are currently on view until March 11 in a retrospective at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, is a survivor. He was born in 1924 and grew up in basement lodgings in a working class suburb of Paris.

His father was unemployed six months a year and soon gave in to discouragement and alcohol. His mother worked occasionally on the local vegetable market. She had tuberculosis, and Deux caught the disease himself. "It's nothing," she would assert, even about the most calamitous events.

In their basement, there was a manhole in the kitchen floor, and one night, when the Seine rose, the family woke up knee deep in water, and with a large, panic-stricken rat in the room. There was a frantic scramble to kill the rat and that, too, was "nothing."

"My father's brother had another way of coping — he said, 'There's something else.' " "I.O.U." was a buoyant, imaginative soul who had once and for all decided that he would never give in to his mental life, so it was all the more devastating for the child when, at the age of 27, he put a bullet through his heart.

"There was a great deal of despair then, among the workers," Deux points out. "Today, all this misfortune has been displaced to other social groups — it has become the daily experience of Turks, Arabs and immigrants from Mali."

By the age of 15, Fred was working in a factory. One year later, the war came and the arrest of a friend, a young Polish Jew and his family, determined him to join the Resistance. He was in due course attached to a network in the Jura where fugitives were taken across the border to Switzerland. When the Jura was liberated by a regiment of Moroccan Goums, Deux and his comrades returned to their worker suburbs.

By then he had decided that he would definitely kill himself at 27, like his uncle. If he did not find "a way out." But a job in a Marseille book shop changed his life. One of the employees, a woman of 70,

Georgette Fouquet, took an interest in the sensitive youth, made him read books — Blaise Cendrars, St. John Perse, André Breton — and talked about the "inner world." What's that? Deux asked her. "You'll find out on your own," she said.

First books, then a catalogue of a Paul Klee exhibition struck him with extraordinary intensity, like burning breaches in the grim, grey walls that bound his life. "I wanted into that as if into an ocean," he says. He took to drawing with obsessive intensity.

BEFORE leaving Marseille he happened to meet the art dealer Karl Flinker, who encouraged him. In Paris he met Breton, the Surrealists and Henry Miller. He also met his present wife, Océane, an artist. In 1958 Deux had a relapse of tuberculosis and they moved to the country. There he began writing the grim, touching epic of his childhood. In due course there would be four volumes, published under the pseudonym of "Jean Doussaut." The first volume, "La Geste," runs to 740 pages, and is preceded by a preface by the author's friend Maurice Nadeau, whose cautionary tone can strike one as odd today. "The shock induced by Jean Doussaut, and which may provoke revulsion and disgust, is the consequence of the naked horror he lays before us..." Yet a present-day reader is likely to find the book affecting, considering what the author has made of himself.

Deux's work as a draftsman is exceedingly meticulous — a sensitive, intra-uterine weaving of heads, limbs and organs emerging out of a network of lines as delicate as mesh. A viewer might get the impression that each drawing presents the final shaping of an emblematic human figure destined to take the place of those whose destruction the artist and his age have witnessed.

Despite appearances, Deux is not a Surrealist. He has none of that brassiness, or political rambo-ness, or aggressive dogmatism. With unprejudiced eloquence, he recently summarized his own approach: "I have set in motion this great and necessary machine without myself. Every day I — I won't say I celebrate — but I act as though I were celebrating. And so I pass the day and something passes through me. I sit down at my drawing table and I wait. I do like my grandmother used to say. She would join her hands and say, 'You're not praying! You're faking!' And then she would say: 'Hush!'"

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Early Mosaic Found

The Associated Press
APHOS, Cyprus — A massive sixth-century bas-
ilica, believed to be the
earliest built on Cyprus,
and its treasure store of rare mos-
aics, are slowly emerging from under
the streets of this tourist city.

The discoveries made in this se-
son's excavations include a fourth-
century mosaic bearing an inscrip-
tion from the Old Testament and

the bases of the basilica's columns.

"Fourth-century Christian mos-
aics are extremely rare," said Ath-
anassios Papaioannou, acting di-
rector of the Cyprus Department of
Antiquities, who is supervising the
project.

The mosaic — executed in glass
and marble squares of gray, brown,
sand and white — depicts an am-
phora with curlicue handles. Above
the ing is a Greek inscription from
the Book of Proverbs: "Wisdom
has mingled her wine."

Cyprus is studded with the relics
of a history of 8,000 years, during
which a dozen major civilizations
left their imprint on the island. Every
year, teams of archaeologists
converge here to unearth more dis-
coveries. Many finds are made by
construction crews or shepherds
who stumble over artifacts.

Paphos, on the southwest tip of
the island, is the archaeologists' fa-
vorite hunting ground. Over the
years they have unearthed the
Tombs of the Kings, a burial
ground dating from the third cen-
tury B.C. and the Temple of Aph-
rodite, the ancient Greek goddess
of love.

Paphos is famous for its rich col-
lection of more than 100 mosaics
from the villas of wealthy Cypriots
of Roman times. But those are pa-
gan mosaics, depicting Hercules
killing lions or Dionysus, the god of
revelry and wine. The newly dis-
covered Christian mosaic is the
third, and best preserved, found on
the floor of the basilica.

Many fourth-century mosaics
were destroyed throughout the
Mediterranean in urban projects of
the next few centuries, but at the
Paphos basilica, the sixth-century
architects merely paved over the
earlier layer of mosaics.

BY THE age of 15, Fred was working in a factory. One year later, the war came and the arrest of a friend, a young Polish Jew and his family, determined him to join the Resistance. He was in due course attached to a network in the Jura where fugitives were taken across the border to Switzerland. When the Jura was liberated by a regiment of Moroccan Goums, Deux and his comrades returned to their worker suburbs.

By then he had decided that he would definitely kill himself at 27, like his uncle. If he did not find "a way out." But a job in a Marseille book shop changed his life. One of the employees, a woman of 70,

Georgette Fouquet, took an interest in the sensitive youth, made him read books — Blaise Cendrars, St. John Perse, André Breton — and talked about the "inner world." What's that? Deux asked her. "You'll find out on your own," she said.

First books, then a catalogue of a Paul Klee exhibition struck him with extraordinary intensity, like burning breaches in the grim, grey walls that bound his life. "I wanted into that as if into an ocean," he says. He took to drawing with obsessive intensity.

BEFORE leaving Marseille he happened to meet the art dealer Karl Flinker, who encouraged him. In Paris he met Breton, the Surrealists and Henry Miller. He also met his present wife, Océane, an artist. In 1958 Deux had a relapse of tuberculosis and they moved to the country. There he began writing the grim, touching epic of his childhood. In due course there would be four volumes, published under the pseudonym of "Jean Doussaut." The first volume, "La Geste," runs to 740 pages, and is preceded by a preface by the author's friend Maurice Nadeau, whose cautionary tone can strike one as odd today. "The shock induced by Jean Doussaut, and which may provoke revulsion and disgust, is the consequence of the naked horror he lays before us..." Yet a present-day reader is likely to find the book affecting, considering what the author has made of himself.

Deux's work as a draftsman is exceedingly meticulous — a sensitive, intra-uterine weaving of heads, limbs and organs emerging out of a network of lines as delicate as mesh. A viewer might get the impression that each drawing presents the final shaping of an emblematic human figure destined to take the place of those whose destruction the artist and his age have witnessed.

Despite appearances, Deux is not a Surrealist. He has none of that brassiness, or political rambo-ness, or aggressive dogmatism. With unprejudiced eloquence, he recently summarized his own approach: "I have set in motion this great and necessary machine without myself. Every day I — I won't say I celebrate — but I act as though I were celebrating. And so I pass the day and something passes through me. I sit down at my drawing table and I wait. I do like my grandmother used to say. She would join her hands and say, 'You're not praying! You're faking!' And then she would say: 'Hush!'"

AUCTION SALES

Modern Paintings

Contemporary Art

Drouot Richelieu Room 13

Sunday, February 18 1990 at 2 p.m.

Adzak Albers Alechinsky AndréAppel Arman
Bazin Boissard Bryen Cadoret Calder Cane
Castelli Chassisse Chouchoune César Ceylante
Combes Cuoco Dado Daudin Degoutte Dobashi
Erro Ferat Francis Fraser Garouste Gauthier
Galamini Gillet Jacques Jenkis Kacere Klasein
Lalanne Lempicka Leppien Leroy Lurcat Malaval
Martin Mariner Maryan Masson Messiaer Pissaro
Pignon Pille Prassatos Sendori Schneider
Saint Phille Tella Takis Uwe Viallet Zack

Experts: M.C. Tubiana & Schoeller

Preview:
Saturday, February 17 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday, February 18, from 11 a.m. to 12 (noon)
Catalogue: F.Fr. 120 (postage paid).

134, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré - 75008 Paris
Telephone: (1) 43 59 66 56 - Fax: (1) 43 56 52 57

Catherine Charbonneau
Auctioneer

Marie Alechinsky
"La Responsabilité" - 1960, oil on
canvas, 205 x 200 cm.

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auCTION sales

IN FRANCE

PARIS

DROUOT RICHELIEU

9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Room 6 at 2 p.m. COLLECTOR'S COINS. M^{re} MILLON-JUTHEAU,
14, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 00 04 30. Fax: (1) 48 00 04 30.

Wednesday, February 7
Room 1 at 2 p.m. HUNTER'S LIBRARY. M^{re} DEURBERGUE,
19, bld. Montmartre, 75002 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 61 36 30. Fax: (1) 40 20 09 87.

Wednesday, February 14
Rooms 4 at 2 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, 18th & 19th C. FINE
FURNITURE, OBJECTS D'ART. M^{re} LIBERT-CASTOR, 3, rue Rossini,
75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 34 51 30.

Friday, February 16
Room 1 at 2.30 p.m. CONTEMPORARY SCULPTURES. Collection
DA COSTA "Le Cœur sensible." M^{re} RIBEYRE-BARON, 3, rue de
Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 46 00 77. Fax: (1) 43 23 22 92.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE

15, Ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 80.

Sunday, February 4
At 3 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS - CONTEMPORARY ART, by Buffet,
Cézanne, Chagall, Degas, Dubuffet, Dufy, Ernst, Foujita, Klee, Magritte,
Marcel, Picasso, Raton, Renoir, Warhol. M^{re} CORNETTE de ST CYR,
24, av. George-V, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 25 47 40. Fax: (1) 47 20 48 02.

Saturday, February 10
At 8 p.m. MASTERPIECES FROM THE SCHOOL OF NANCY. Exhibi-
tion: Feb. 9 from 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Feb. 10, from 11 a.m.-4 p.m.
M^{re} BEAUSANT-LEFEVRE, 46, rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 40 23 92 12.

Thursday, February 15
At 9 p.m. ABSTRACT & CONTEMPORARY ART by Adami, Chaise,
Christo, Clavé, J. Dine, Fontana, Hals, K. Haring, D. Judd, K. Noland,
J. Mitchell, Rauschenberg, Tinguey. Exhibition: Feb. 14, from 11 a.m.-
8 p.m. and Feb. 15, from 11 a.m.-6 p.m. M^{re} BRIST, 24, av. Montaigne,
75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 68 11 30. Fax: (1) 42 68 12 67.

PROVINCES

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5000 LILLE
OLD MASTERS & MODERN PAINTINGS, including works by Le Sidaner,
H. Matisse, E. Kline. IMPORTANT 18th & 19th C. FRENCH FURNI-
TURE. M^{re} MERCIER VILLIET, THULLIER, 14, rue des Jardins,
Tel.: 20 05 10 14. Fax: 20 55 64 09.

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bourne Soufflé, Cream, 4, av. de
Madrid, 92200 Neuilly/Seine.
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LE VILLAGE



Secret Gems of Landscape Art

Louvre Drawings Shed New Light on Many Artists

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At wide intervals, you stumble into an exhibition that grips you from start to finish with new insights into an art form long deemed familiar and takes you deep into its beauty.

The Paysage en Europe du XVI^e au XVIII^e Siècle, in the southwest wing of the Louvre, is one of those landmarks. No one within reach of Paris should miss this show of European landscape drawings. After it closes on April 23, its fragile works, which cannot bear pro-

SOURN MELIKIAN

longed exposure to light, will dive back into protective darkness for the next 20 years or so.

It begins with one of those little gems that escape celebrity because art historians have no name to pin on it and do not quite know where to place it. The small drawing in pen and brown wash was exhibited only once after its acquisition by Louis XIV in 1671. A young woman seated three-quarters bends her head forward with a wistful smile as she concentrates on the music she plays on a portable organ. Her dress breaks into a cascade of folds in South German fashion, filling the left half and balanced on the right by a mountain in the background topped by a single tree. At her feet a dog done with a miniature painter's precision looks with a human expression of rapture. This is a complete work of art, not some preliminary study. Done around 1420, by a Netherlandish artist, the catalogue assures us despite a rather Germanic appearance, it remains shrouded in mystery. Art historians have yet to elucidate its symbols or its purpose.

RIDDLES can be associated with famous names as well. The next sensation is a mountainous landscape by Fra Bartolommeo done in the mid-1490s. The vertical composition of rocks going right to the top is astonishingly reminiscent of Italian miniatures reinterpreting Chinese landscapes, done entirely in the century. The relationship of two tiny humans—monks, huddled among the rocks—to nature's environment is similar too and so is the leafless tree at the top.

Is this coincidence? Or did Fra Bartolommeo take his cue from the many Persian books that found



their way to Italy and gave rise to the Venetian style of bookbinding? Probably the latter. But the matter has never caught the attention of art historians. Not without excuse. The drawing last went on public view in 1955. As for the painted oeuvre of Fra Bartolommeo, it bears only the remotest connection to such studies.

This is not the only artist whose drawings occasionally appear to bear little or no relationship to his paintings. Even though Pieter Bruegel the Elder is just about the most famous name in 16th century art from Flanders, few would think of associating it with a landscape now so faded that it takes minutes before the detail can be made out. A big sweep of a river winds its way with mountains rising in the background. The realistic sense of perspective could be that of a Flemish painter of the

17th century. Yet the author's identity is not in doubt.

Bruegel sketched these landscapes in pen and ink as he crossed the Alps into Italy. These were never meant to lead to full-fledged paintings. They were the private notes of an artist consigning to paper memorable impressions. But they do tell us that the art of landscape painting as cultivated by Ruysdael could have existed a century earlier. If it did not, it was a matter of choice, not ability or perception.

AS time goes on the dichotomy continues. The distance between Nicolas Poussin's painted oeuvre and his studies in pen and brown wash is considerable. Nothing in his oils remotely resembles

"Le Baptême," a ballet of draped silhouettes perceived as an interplay of shadow and light. They stand in an Italian landscape, their faces left as blanks merely outlined by dark areas around them. Nor does his painting provide the merest equivalent to the sketch of a tree seen as a dark brown shadow against a gleaming background. No historian could easily explain how this bold synthetic view came about nor why these private thoughts remained confined to sketchbooks.

Did the artists deliberately suppress the visionary side of their work in what they submitted to their patrons? One wonders as one stands in front of one of the most subtle creations of two-dimensional art in 17th century France, Claude's "The Cumes Sybilla Leading Aeneas Into Hell." Two figures stand on a patch of ground faintly lit in the middle of a wood.



Woman playing an organ, by an unknown 15th century Netherlands artist, at left, and Claude's surreal effects.

In the distance a rocky shape rises like some fortress carved by nature, and beyond a narrow strip of gleaming sea appears under clouds billowing over the horizon. Three distinct beams dart in diverging directions as the sun goes down, giving the clouds an eerie translucent quality. This is a preliminary study for a painting completed in 1673, but lost sight of since Marcel Roethlisberger published it in 1961. Even a photographic plate shows that the surreal effect is missing.

The diversity of tone that is so striking in the sketches is likewise lost in the finished paintings. "Perseus and the Origins of Coral," painted in the same year as the Sybilla, is distinctly closer to it than are the preliminary studies to each other. In the Perseus sketch, the space is broader and the rockery at right has an eerie fairy tale monumentality. Dancing nymphs, sketched as tiny silhouettes, look like whitish wisps of light. The sky is done in delicate shades of gray with slivers of white gouache lightly trailed. Although done with care, the effect achieved is deliberately looser. Such differences are eroded

in the oils, under the elaborate brushwork.

Here and there, astounding drawings out of tune with 17th century art anticipate developments that ushered in 19th century movements such as Impressionism. A wooded landscape by Jacques Fouquier, who worked with Poussin at the Louvre, is done in broad strokes. With its color scheme of bluish greens, ochre yellow and touches of mauveish brown, it is uncannily suggestive of landscapes by Monet and others around 1866-1868, on the eve of Impressionism.

A repeat of that surprise comes with a sketchbook of elongated format opened to show one of Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes' drawings in Italy. Done in the 1770s, it could almost be the work of a Barbizon school artist such as Harpignies a century later. A low line of trees stands out in black along the lower edge.

Right through the end, one retains that feeling of being led through an alternative art history

that never came out into the open.

The impression would be stronger still if this often admirable show had not been cut up into thematic sections: "Man in Landscape," "Realistic and Heroic Landscape," "From Classicism to the Age of Enlightenment." The subdivisions, hazy and school-boyish, overlap more than once and break up the chronological sequence. Chaos ensues, but it has its hilarious moments. Claes Berchem's wonderfully poetic view of mounted herds... driving their cattle down the hills at sunset, is followed by Adriaen van de Velde's more conventional landscape with cows and horses, which in turn leads to a Florentine piazza done by Federico Zuccaro, all on the excuse that this depicts "Reality."

The saving grace of a very clever hanging does not altogether conceal some unnecessary fillers, included in the superior interest of category balance. The multiple theme scourge has blighted many an art show in recent years. It increasingly looks like some sort of ransom levied on innocent viewers by eager doctrinaires posted at the toll gate to art. The triple virtue of

splendor, surprise and invaluable information in the individual entries of the catalogue written by Catherine Legrand, Jean-François Méjanès, who first hit upon the idea of dealing with European landscape drawings, and Emmanuel Starcky fully makes up for the faux pas. It might not next time.

SALES

FROM JANUARY 25 TO FEBRUARY 10

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PARIS

30 STORES

CHINA
SILVERWARE
CRYSTALLA RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS 10^e

Leonardo's Drapes

A special display of 30 works of art with the narrowest focus ever and the most teasing of art historical puzzles may be seen through Feb. 26 in space below the Louvre Pyramid. The subject is Leonardo and the theme is studies for draperies, of which 18 are currently accepted by scholars as Leonardo originals.

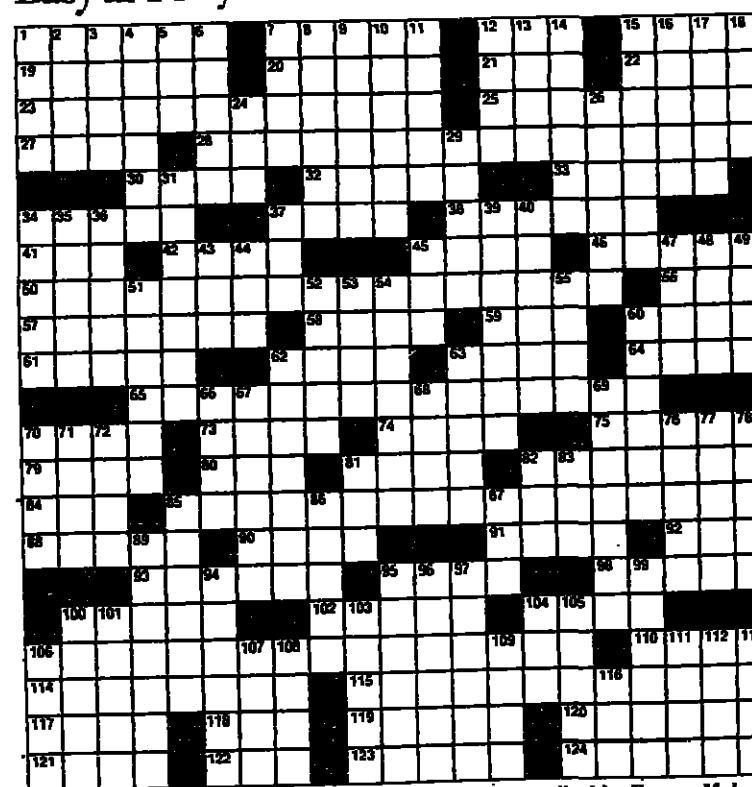
Of these unsigned studies, one truly lends itself to instant identification beyond reasonable doubt. This study for the drapery of the famous Louvre painting of the Virgin, the infant Jesus and St. Anne has the thrust and vibrancy of Leonardo's creation.

Others, done in a gray brown tempera on a prepared canvas and heightened with white, are beautifully sculptural. They have not always been accepted as Leonardo's. One, lent by the Berlin Kupferstichkabinett, was a Domenico Ghirlandaio for most of this

century. Another, No. 16, went from being a Leonardo in 1741 to a Dürer by 1785 and later enjoyed a long career as a Ghirlandaio from 1899 to 1983. Another, sold at Sotheby's on Dec. 1, was a Fra Bartolommeo in 1934 but went over to Leonardo and now stands as one, as does the unfinished drapery given to the Louvre by the Marquis de Canay estate. History does not suggest that these attributions are set in concrete but if they do point to a conclusion, it is that, whether by Leonardo or his contemporary Ghirlandaio, this matters precious little in the end. The standing drapery bought recently by Barbara Piasecka Johnson has a surreal effect that makes it a breathtaking masterpiece by any standard. The catalogue is splendid, gathering the complete file on the Leonardo inquiry.

Sourin Melikian

Easy as Pi By Louis Baron



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

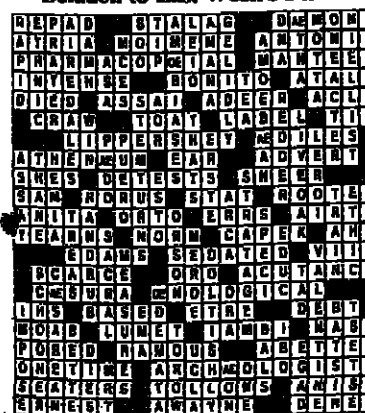
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Appetizers
in the world

MILANO
MODA
MOVIE
MONDE

BERNARDINI
BIRGANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

White House Says Plan Should Increase Savings

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. administration has added the final details to a savings plan and other programs that it hopes will address what economists have identified as the nation's No. 1 economic problem, the low U.S. savings and investment rate.

The centerpiece is a new kind of bank account that the White House hopes will increase the amount that many Americans save by granting them tax-free interest on money left on deposit for at least seven years.

But some economists call the plan a piece of political legislation that would accomplish little unless accompanied by reduction in the U.S. budget deficit.

The White House said it hoped the account would induce millions of middle-income Americans, particularly members of young families, to save more.

President George Bush had promised to push for such an account during his election campaign.

Deposits in these accounts would not be tax-deductible. Thus the proposal would not be immediately costly to the Treasury by enabling people to reduce their tax bills.

But the interest would be tax-deductible. Over the years some people, perhaps many, would save large amounts of money in these tax-free accounts that they might otherwise have saved in taxable accounts. This would cost the Treasury money.

The White House said the beneficial effects of the higher savings rate would more than offset that loss in revenue.

Mr. Bush also plans to propose that Congress expand the scope of individual retirement accounts so savings in these accounts could be used by people for the purchase of their first home, administration officials said.

"The president will propose a series of steps all of which come under the rubric of long-term savings initiatives," said one official who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Bush's proposals are subject to approval by Congress. Because the savings proposal gives much of the middle class a small but significant tax break, it is politically difficult for lawmakers to oppose.

EVEN IF IT IS POLITICALLY SOUND, some economists said, the proposal is economically questionable. Many people would take advantage of it to switch money from savings accounts where the interest is taxable.

Some economists characterize it as more of a political ploy to broaden the number of taxpayers benefiting from a break.

Charles L. Schultz, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Jimmy Carter, compared it to "shifting the tax loss in the Titanic."

He says the plan merely postpones the tax loss to the Treasury. "I do not think it is going to change savings. All we are doing is dumping the revenue loss off onto people in the future."

Mr. Schultz and other economists have said that one key to stimulating savings is to cut the budget deficits, since heavy government spending absorbs large amounts of private savings and leaves little for private industry investment.

Several legislators have proposed their own plans to stimulate savings, primarily by enlarging the use of individual retirement accounts. These were often alternatives to Mr. Bush's proposal for a cut in the capital gains rate. A lower gains tax, assessed when assets such as stocks or real estate are sold, would principally benefit richer families.

A consensus seems to have emerged in Congress that some form of capital gains reduction will be enacted this year. Lobbyists for financial institutions say some form of IRA

See SAVINGS, Page 11

Eastern Creditors Cry Foul

Planned Revamp Is Criticized

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Unsecured creditors of Eastern Airlines are greatly displeased with a reorganization plan put forward by the troubled U.S. carrier and have asked their advisers to study alternatives, a source close to the bankruptcy proceedings said Friday.

Reflecting the dispute, shares of Texas Air Corp., Eastern's parent, dropped \$1.12, to \$5.37, in the heaviest trading since the American Stock Exchange.

Since filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection last March, Eastern has consistently vowed to pay its creditors in full, but the reorganization plan unveiled Thursday offers them just 10 cents on the dollar in cash.

The airline said it would repay an additional 70 percent of its debt over the next decade, without interest. In return, Texas Air said it would give creditors up to 40 percent of its equity in the Miami-based airline.

The source close to the bankruptcy, who asked not to be identified, said executives at Goldman Sachs & Co., financial adviser to a creditors' committee, will travel to Miami next week to study Eastern.

He said that among the alternatives to be examined would be selling Eastern in its entirety or running it as a stand-alone carrier.

"The creditors were highly displeased" with the terms of the reorganization plan, the source said, "as was the examiner, who did not think Texas Air was making a good faith proposal."

David Shapiro, the court-appointed examiner who is preparing a report on disputed Eastern transactions, was not available for comment.

Eastern has an exclusive right until Feb. 12 to file its reorganization plan, but said that it may ask for a "modest" extension.

The source said Texas Air last week raised and then quickly abandoned the possibility of liquidating all Eastern's assets or merging the carrier with another Texas Air subsidiary, Continental Airlines.

Eastern says it expects to post a loss of about \$155 million in the first half of 1990 but would come closer to breaking even in the second half.

The carrier, which has been selling assets to help finance its plans to rebuild from a 10-month strike by its machinists, said it had a loss of \$280 million in the fourth quarter of last year. Losses for 1989 totaled \$850 million.

Despite the losses, Eastern has \$600 million in cash with which to keep operating.

(Reuters, LAT, NYT)

Creator of Unisys Moves On

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With his dream of competing head-on against International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp. still an elusive goal, W. Michael Blumenthal is stepping down as chief executive of Unisys Corp. to become a limited partner at Lazard Freres & Co.

And, reflecting soft sales and cutbacks in its computer business, Unisys reported on Thursday that its loss for 1989 was \$639.3 million on revenue of \$10.1 billion. That compared with a 1988 profit of \$680.6 million on revenue of \$9.94 billion.

The computer maker, based in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, also said on Thursday that it planned to reduce its debt by \$600 million, to \$800 million, by selling some smaller businesses and real estate.

Mr. Blumenthal, 64, will remain Unisys chairman for a while to ease the management transition.

He said that at Lazard he would be co-chairman of a coordinating group to develop an international strategy for the three firms in the Lazard group, which are based in New York, London and Paris.

Unisys was Mr. Blumenthal's creation, born of the 1986 merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. His strategy was to create a fast-growing new force in the computer industry by capitalizing on trends that favored "open" standards of operating software, which make it easier for different manufacturers' computers to communicate.

Open standards are a break with the industry's tradition of relying on equipment and software that is proprietary to each company.

During the first two years after the merger, Unisys prospered. But since then, the company's fortunes have ebbed. "It's been a rough period after a glorious start," said Uric Weil, a computer industry analyst at Weil & Co. in Washington.

Unisys has suffered from the sharp slowing of growth in the U.S. computer business in the last two years and from the slowdown in military spending, an important source of its business.

Mr. Blumenthal, who was secretary of the Treasury during the Carter administration, acknowledged that the slowing of military spending had caught him by surprise.

"If we had known what we know now about Mr. Gorbachev and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and its impact on the defense business, we probably would have considered selling a lot more of that business," he said.

Last year, the company cut its work force by 5,000 with the goal of slashing annual costs by \$400 million by the end of 1990. An additional 3,000 employees will leave during the first three months of this year.

The cost-reduction effort is apparently helping Unisys show some progress.

After big losses early in 1989, Unisys was able on Thursday to report a small profit for the fourth quarter. Net income was \$34 million, compared with \$218 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. Revenue rose 2.7 percent, to \$2.97 billion.

A crucial flaw in Mr. Blumenthal's strategy, analysts agreed, was that the open-systems computer market has turned out to be a low-margin business. The shift away from large systems that use proprietary operating systems to desktop workstations that use widely available standard software has occurred much more quickly than many in the industry expected.

But virtually every major computer company has identified this as an important market, making the competitive pressure intense.

Mr. Blumenthal will be succeeded as chief executive by James A. Unruh, 48, who will continue as president. Mr. Unruh has worked as Mr. Blumenthal's right-hand man since 1982, when he joined Burroughs.

Mr. Weil said that in several months, Unisys will introduce a new software standard that will be similar to IBM's system application architecture, which is intended to link that company's different computer designs.

Recently, Unisys has made progress in the open-systems business. The company was awarded a contract from the Air Force in November that is potentially worth as much as \$700 million. It also recently won a big contract with K Mart Corp.

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RJR Downgrade Sparks Sell-Off In Junk Bonds

NEW YORK — High-yielding U.S. corporate bonds tumbled Friday after a major credit-rating agency downgraded \$19.5 billion of RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. securities.

Junk-bond prices were 1 to 1 1/2 points lower in heavy trading. Other kinds of bonds also fell but not as much. "There are a lot of people just bailing out of this stuff," a junk-bond trader said.

RJR's 13.5 percent subordinated debentures fell to 91 1/4 from 99 on Thursday. Its zero-coupon debentures ended at 38 1/2, off 5.

RJR Nabisco Inc. was bought by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. in February 1989, a \$25 billion deal that is the largest takeover in history. RJR Nabisco Holdings is the entity that now owns the operations, and it is laden with debt as a result of the acquisition. Its securities are followed as indicators of the junk-bond market, in which much of the financing was raised for the takeovers that powered the stock price gains of the 1980s.

Moody's Investors Service said it gave a rating of B3 to a pending \$1.25 billion of senior notes of RJR Nabisco Holdings Capital Corp. That rating is near the high end of the speculative category. The rating agency also cut ratings on outstanding issues. Standard & Poor's

Corp. gave a roughly equivalent rating to the new securities, BB.

Moody's said its action was prompted by a belief that RJR's tobacco operations may not be profitable enough to encourage certain of the company's bondholders to convert debt securities into common stock in May 1993, when they may do so. It referred specifically to payment-in-kind debt, for which holders are paid interest in securities rather than cash.

This structure means more securities are continually issued and thus the company's debt burden rises.

Moody's downgraded RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.'s payment-in-kind senior converting debentures to B3 from B2. RJR Nabisco Holdings Group Inc.'s payment-in-kind subordinated exchange debentures went to B3 from B2. The B ratings are well into the range considered junk bonds.

Moody's said certain near-term risks at RJR had been alleviated because of successful asset sales and the establishment of a new management team.

As the attempted introduction of "Upstream" cigarettes illustrates, Moody's said, it is difficult to quickly introduce a new brand into niche markets. Upstream cigarettes had been planned for marketing to blacks, but RJR abandoned them after protests.

Japanese Inflation Jumps to 5-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese inflation rate soared to its highest level in five years in 1989, the government announced Friday, a development that economists said could herald enduring price pressures.

The Economic Planning Agency said consumer prices jumped 2.3 percent last year, after rising by just 0.7 percent in 1988 and 0.1 percent in 1987. The 1989 rate was the highest since 1984.

The administration of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu cited the 3 percent consumption tax on most goods and services, introduced last April, as the main reason for the price rise. But economists at the planning agency said the tax accounted for 1.2 percentage points of last year's total inflation rate.

That left "pure" inflation of just over 1 percent, a new phenomenon in Japan.

Analysts explained this inflation primarily by the depreciation of the yen, which slipped 15 percent against the dollar in 1989, boosting the cost of imports. At the same

time, labor shortages pushed up wages by about 5 percent.

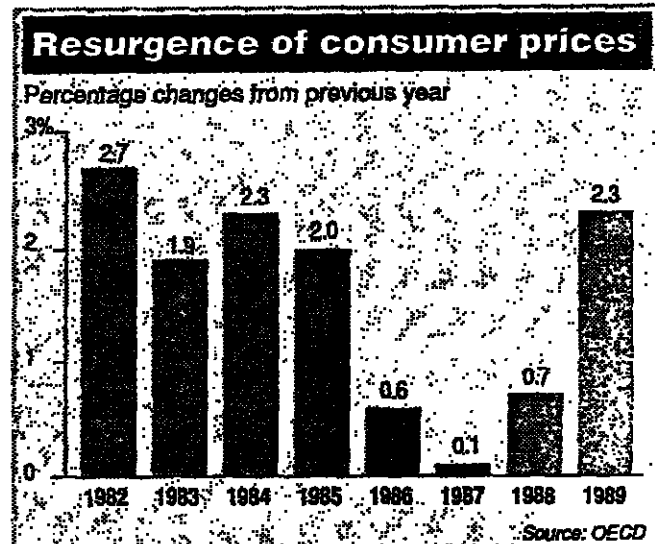
Other inflationary factors included increases in the cost of imported raw materials, especially oil, which jumped 6 percent; soaring real estate prices; a boom in house-hold consumption; and a swelling money supply.

On an underlying basis, factoring out the effect of the sales tax, inflation looks set to rise this year as the weak yen continues to push up prices of imports, economists said.

Soichi Enko, an economist at Bank of Tokyo, estimated that consumer price inflation this year will be just under 2 percent. "We will probably see some rise in underlying inflation," he said.

The Bank of Japan tightened its monetary policy, largely in response to these inflationary pressures, raising its discount rate — which had been unchanged since the start of the decade — three times in 1989.

The central bank is particularly concerned with the rise in wholesale prices, which climbed 2.5 per-



cent in 1989, the first increase in seven years, with the consumption tax accounting for only 1.7 percentage points of the rise.

But Japanese monetary author-

ties seem to differ in their analysis of the situation. The former central bank governor, Satoshi Sumita, and his successor Yashushi Mieno, have

See PRICES, Page 11

OECD Puts Japanese in Senior Post

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development announced Friday two high-level appointments that diplomats said highlighted Japan's economic power and the OECD's increasing ties with Eastern Europe.

The OECD Council named Makoto Taniguchi as a deputy secretary-general for a term of two years. Mr. Taniguchi has been Japan's deputy representative at the United Nations. He joins a Swede and an American in the OECD's second-ranking position.

Salvatore Zecchini, who has been leading OECD talks with East European countries, was promoted to the post of assistant secretary-general.

Japan is the second largest contributor to the OECD, a club of 24 industrial democracies.

In addition to winning a powerful post at the OECD, Tokyo is pressing to move up to second spot in the International Monetary Fund. It currently ranks fifth.

Officials said Mr. Taniguchi, who will take up his post in February, is expected to concentrate on relations with the newly industrializing economies of Southeast Asia, which are also seeking closer ties with the OECD.

To this end, the OECD is organizing four seminars between February and April. Two will be in Paris and the others in Seoul and Tokyo.

Mr. Zecchini, an Italian, led an OECD mission to Poland earlier this month and held talks with Soviet officials in Paris.

Bulgaria has invited the OECD secretary-general, Jean-Claude Paye, to Sofia and a Hungarian delegation is expected here next month.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Jan. 26
Australian dollar	1.362
British pound	1.652
Canadian dollar	0.712
French franc	6.545
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2036.5
Japanese yen	163.64
Netherlands guilder	3.636
New Zealand dollar	0.692
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	8.466
Swiss franc	1.455
Thai baht	54.80
West German mark	1.366

Closings in London and Zurich, futures in other centers. New York closing rates. Gold: 382.10. Silver: 5.10. Platinum: 610.00. Palladium: 410.00. Nickel: 1.10. Tin: 1.10. Lead: 1.10. Zinc: 1.10. Copper: 1.10. Aluminum: 1.10. Iron: 1.10. Steel: 1.10. Coal: 1.10. Oil: 1.10. Gas: 1.10. Electricity: 1.10. Water: 1.10. Sewerage: 1.10. Waste: 1.10. Recycling: 1.10. Other: 1.10.

Other Dollar Values

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New York rates unless marked * (local rate).

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Australian dollar	1.362	1.362	1.362	1.362
British pound	1.652	1.652	1.652	1.652
Canadian dollar	0.712	0.712	0.712	0.712
French franc	6.545	6.545	6.545	6.545
German mark	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366
Italian lira	2036.5	2036.5	2036.5	2036.5
Japanese yen	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64
Netherlands guilder	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
New Zealand dollar	0.692	0.692	0.692	0.692
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Swedish krona	8.466	8.466	8.466	8.466
Swiss franc	1.455	1.455	1.455	1.455
Thai baht	54.80	54.80	54.80	54.80
West German mark	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366

Sources: Reuters, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Paris, Bank of Tokyo, Bank of West Germany, Bank of Japan, Bank of Korea, Bank of China, Bank of India, Bank of Indonesia, Bank of Malaysia, Bank of Pakistan, Bank of Philippines, Bank of Singapore, Bank of Sri Lanka, Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Thailand, Bank of Vietnam, Bank of Yugoslavia, Bank of Albania, Bank of Bulgaria, Bank of Czech Republic, Bank of Denmark, Bank of Finland, Bank of France, Bank of Germany, Bank of Greece, Bank of Hungary, Bank of Iceland, Bank of Ireland, Bank of Italy, Bank of Japan, Bank of Korea, Bank of Malaysia, Bank of Mexico, Bank of Netherlands, Bank of New Zealand, Bank of Norway, Bank of Poland, Bank of Portugal, Bank of Romania, Bank of Russia, Bank of Saudi Arabia, Bank of South Africa, Bank of Spain, Bank of Sweden, Bank of Switzerland, Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Thailand, Bank of Turkey, Bank of United Kingdom, Bank of United States, Bank of USSR, Bank of Venezuela, Bank of Yugoslavia, Bank of Zimbabwe.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Term	Rate
1 month	8.50%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	9.00%
9 months	9.25%
1 year	9.50%

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.

Offices open to interest rates of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.75%
9-month T-bill	8.00%
1-year T-bill	8.25%
2-year T-bill	8.50%
3-year T-bill	8.75%
5-year T-bill	9.00%
10-year T-bill	9.25%
30-year T-bill	9.50%

Sources: Federal Reserve, Treasury, Wall Street Journal.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Term	Rate
1 month	8.50%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	9.00%
9 months	9.25%
1 year	9.50%

Sources: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Mutual Shares	\$1.1B	7.44%
Investment Shares	\$1.1B	7.44%
Money Shares	\$1.1B	7.44%
Other Shares	\$1.1B	7.44%

Sources: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

U.S. Counts on Plan to Improve Statistics

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has proposed a program to improve the quality of its economic statistics, admitting that the data it generates are substandard.

Michael J. Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, announced Thursday the first steps to turn the situation around. His program includes a 10 percent budget increase for the main agencies that gather statistics and recommendations for specific improvements in the data.

"I want to make it clear," Mr. Boskin told Reuters, "there are problems with our statistics."

The decline in the quality of government figures is worrying economists and statisticians because the data are used in ways that touch the lives of almost every American.

The information helps direct the course of economic policy. If it is incorrect, it could make the difference between a recession and a recovery.

In addition, incomes of workers and retirees are tied to inflation indexes, and the distribution of billions of dollars in government funds is based on formulas based on the statistics.

One reason for the decline in the quality of the data is the rapidly changing nature of the American economy.

The gross national product, the value of goods and services produced by the United States, is better designed to measure the economy of the 1950s, when manufacturing was more impor-

tant. Now, the economy is dominated by the services sector, including banking, insurance, and health care, and this is where government measuring devices are the weakest.

"We used to produce a lot of things that were easy to measure — tons of steel and bushels of wheat," Mr. Boskin told Reuters. "The economy has been evolving."

The push for improvements in data comes after a year in which important statistics, such as the

been held constant after adjusting for inflation.

"We've turned things around, got a commitment to do a better job and some more money," Mr. Boskin said from Washington. "By the end of the year, we will have a more comprehensive program. But many of the data improvements will not be felt until the mid-1990s."

But the success of the program will depend a great deal on Con-

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gress, which faces another year of budget-cutting under the goals set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law.

Last year, the lawmakers rejected President George Bush's special request for \$20 million more to help improve data collection.

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1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	55	河南	商人	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	25	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	65	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	30	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
周德胜	男	40	江西	工程师	江西南昌	
吴德胜	男	50	福建	记者	福建福州	
孙德胜	男	20	广东	演员	广东广州	
郑德胜	男	70	广西	农民	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	15	四川	学生	四川成都	
马德胜	男	30	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
朱德胜	男	40	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
徐德胜	男	50	山西	教师	山西太原	
高德胜	男	60	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
何德胜	男	70	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
罗德胜	男	80	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
宋德胜	男	90	青海	商人	青海西宁	
林德胜	男	100	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
周德胜	男	110	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
吴德胜	男	120	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
孙德胜	男	130	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
郑德胜	男	140	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
冯德胜	男	150	河北	农民	河北石家庄	
马德胜	男	160	山东	工人	山东济南	
朱德胜	男	170	河南	商人	河南郑州	
徐德胜	男	180	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
高德胜	男	190	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
何德胜	男	200	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
罗德胜	男	210	江西	工程师	江西南昌	
宋德胜	男	220	福建	记者	福建福州	
林德胜	男	230	广东	演员	广东广州	
周德胜	男	240	广西	农民	广西桂林	
吴德胜	男	250	四川	学生	四川成都	
孙德胜	男	260	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
郑德胜	男	270	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
冯德胜	男	280	山西	教师	山西太原	
马德胜	男	290	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
朱德胜	男	300	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
徐德胜	男	310	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
高德胜	男	320	青海	商人	青海西宁	
何德胜	男	330	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
罗德胜	男	340	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
宋德胜	男	350	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
林德胜	男	360	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
周德胜	男	370	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
吴德胜	男	380	河北	农民	河北石家庄	
孙德胜	男	390	山东	工人	山东济南	
郑德胜	男	400	河南	商人	河南郑州	
冯德胜	男	410	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
马德胜	男	420	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
朱德胜	男	430	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
徐德胜	男	440	江西	工程师	江西南昌	
高德胜	男	450	福建	记者	福建福州	
何德胜	男	460	广东	演员	广东广州	
罗德胜	男	470	广西	农民	广西桂林	
宋德胜	男	480	四川	学生	四川成都	
林德胜	男	490	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
周德胜	男	500	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
吴德胜	男	510	山西	教师	山西太原	
孙德胜	男	520	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
郑德胜	男	530	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
冯德胜	男	540	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
马德胜	男	550	青海	商人	青海西宁	
朱德胜	男	560	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
徐德胜	男	570	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
高德胜	男	580	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
何德胜	男	590	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
罗德胜	男	600	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
宋德胜	男	610	河北	农民	河北石家庄	
林德胜	男	620	山东	工人	山东济南	
周德胜	男	630	河南	商人	河南郑州	
吴德胜	男	640	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
孙德胜	男	650	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
郑德胜	男	660	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
冯德胜	男	670	江西	工程师	江西南昌	
马德胜	男	680	福建	记者	福建福州	
朱德胜	男	690	广东	演员	广东广州	
徐德胜	男	700	广西	农民	广西桂林	
高德胜	男	710	四川	学生	四川成都	
何德胜	男	720	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
罗德胜	男	730	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
宋德胜	男	740	山西	教师	山西太原	
林德胜	男	750	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
周德胜	男	760	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
吴德胜	男	770	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
孙德胜	男	780	青海	商人	青海西宁	
郑德胜	男	790	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
冯德胜	男	800	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
马德胜	男	810	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
朱德胜	男	820	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
徐德胜	男	830	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
高德胜	男	840	河北	农民	河北石家庄	
何德胜	男	850	山东	工人	山东济南	
罗德胜	男	860	河南	商人	河南郑州	
宋德胜	男	870	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
林德胜	男	880	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
周德胜	男	890	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
吴德胜	男	900	江西	工程师	江西南昌	
孙德胜	男	910	福建	记者	福建福州	
郑德胜	男	920	广东	演员	广东广州	
冯德胜	男	930	广西	农民	广西桂林	
马德胜	男	940	四川	学生	四川成都	
朱德胜	男	950	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
徐德胜	男	960	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
高德胜	男	970	山西	教师	山西太原	
何德胜	男	980	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
罗德胜	男	990	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
宋德胜	男	1000	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	

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By James
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Nissan Goes All-American for New Van

By James Risen

Los Angeles Times Service

PLYMOUTH, Michigan — In what could represent a dramatic shift in Japanese business strategy, Japan's automakers are developing the ability to design, engineer and build cars completely in the United States, with little or no input from their central offices in Japan.

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, has become the first Japanese company to begin work on such an all-American project. Here on the outskirts of Detroit, Nissan has set up a sprawling engineering complex where 260 Japanese and Americans are working on the first Japanese auto to be developed in the United States.

Nissan Research & Development, the automaker's engineering unit, is performing the developmental work on a new minivan that was designed by Nissan's design studio in San Diego.

Starting in 1992, the front-wheel-drive minivan is to be assembled in a Ford factory in Avon Lake, Ohio, through a joint venture between Nissan and Ford Motor Co., and it is to be sold by Nissan and by

Ford's Lincoln-Mercury Division. While Nissan and other Japanese automakers have had design and styling studios in California for years, the Nissan minivan represents the first time that a Japanese product designed in California will

be built by an American company in the United States, Mr. Tanuma said. "Once we have a complete auto company here, then we will be insiders in the American auto industry."

In Europe, Nissan has also announced plans to establish fully in-

tegrated operations, from design to manufacturing, sales and service. Two design facilities are to be built in Britain.

Nissan's action in America follows years of warnings by American observers that the Japanese would provide only unskilled factory jobs to Americans and would keep the good jobs for professionals in Tokyo.

"They only want our brute strength," Maryann Keller, automotive analyst with the Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney brokerage in New York, has complained. Nissan's minivan project has required help from Japan. For example, the van's front-wheel-drive transmission and its V-6 engine were designed in Japan, and because Nissan engineers felt that Ford's comparable American-designed engines were outmoded.

"It is difficult for Japanese engineers to tell what is luxury in the United States, to tell what American tastes are," Mr. Tanuma said. "It is possible for a Japanese to understand American tastes while sitting in Tokyo on a tatami mat?"

Takeaki Tanuma, president of Nissan research and development,

'Is it possible for a Japanese to understand American tastes while sitting in Tokyo on a tatami mat?'

Takeaki Tanuma, president of Nissan research and development.

actually be engineered and fully developed in the United States.

Previously, initial clay models proposed by stylists in Southern California have been shipped back to Japan, where Japanese engineers then turned the designs into cars.

Guidelines set by the company's management are to try to become a truly global company, according to the Nissan president of research and development, Takeaki Tanuma, who is based in Plymouth.

"Nissan wants to have one com-

plete auto company in the United States," Mr. Tanuma said. "Once we have a complete auto company here, then we will be insiders in the American auto industry."

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tegrated operations, from design to manufacturing, sales and service. Two design facilities are to be built in Britain.

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"They only want our brute strength," Maryann Keller, automotive analyst with the Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney broker-

European Creditors Pressing Bond Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Lawyers for Bond Corp. Holdings told an Australian state court Friday that a group of creditors, mostly from Europe, would demand the return of about 700 million Australian dollars (\$534.5 million) if receivers are still controlling its domestic brewing operations on Feb. 5.

The judge hearing Bond's application to have the receivers removed said he would not rule before Feb. 2 and his decision might come a week later.

Receivers were appointed to the breweries on Dec. 29. Under the terms of the creditors' agreement, Bond is in default if a receiver is appointed to it or a subsidiary.

Allan Myers, a lawyer for Bond, told the Victorian Supreme Court that the creditors had agreed to extend a grace period before declaring a default. Although some had been willing to wait until a decision was made on the receivers, others demanded the Feb. 5 limit.

Two other groups of noteholders

have already asked for repayment of a total of \$631.5 million.

In London, meanwhile, Bond said it was negotiating to sell its 36.6 percent stake in British Satellite Broadcasting Corp. A spokesman refused to name potential buyers.

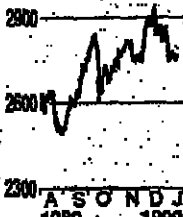
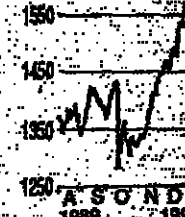
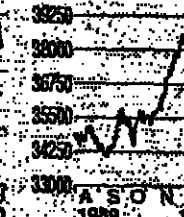
Earlier this week, the broadcasting company said it would raise \$900 million (\$1.49 billion). Half the financing would be linked to a rights issue offering current investors new stock. The spokesman said a buyer of its stake would have the option to subscribe for the new shares.

(Reuters, AFP)

Receiver Named for Linter

The Victorian Supreme Court appointed receivers to manage Linter Group Ltd. and Linter Textiles Group. Receivers reported from Melbourne. The court set terms of the appointment to include a 12-week moratorium.

Abraham Goldberg, the investor who built the Linter group, earlier this week won support from bank-

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
				
2800		1550		3250
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2400		1450		3150
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Exchange	Index	Index	Index	
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Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	2768.86	
Singapore	Straits Times	1489.53	1496.55	-0.47
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1684.80	1674.70	+0.60
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	36874.07	36969.11	-0.26
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	562.95	560.13	+0.51
Bangkok	Book Club	747.09	736.18	+1.48
Seoul	Composite Stock	Closed	905.75	
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	11647.01	
Manila	Composite	1048.17	1058.74	-1.00
New Zealand	Barclays	1933.69	1938.61	-0.15
Bombay	National Index	Closed	398.68	

Sources: Datasream, Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

SPORTS

Michigan, Illinois Fight Back

The Associated Press
The Michigan coach, Steve Fisher, called it "a good second half" and the seventh-ranked Wolverines needed the big spurt Thursday night to defeat Northwestern, 80-79, in Big Ten play.

In another Big Ten close call, 10th-ranked Illinois regained its composure after losing a 14-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

point second-half lead to sneak past Wisconsin, 66-63.

Trailing, 38-33, at intermission and down by 42-35 early in the second half, Michigan (14-3) made a 14-2 run to go ahead to stay with Terry Mills, Sean Higgins and Loy Vaughn leading the charge in Evanston, Illinois.

"We talked to them at halftime," Fisher said, "and told them to take the field like the winners they are and not to play frustrated."

Mills scored 26 points, Higgins had 24 and Vaughn added 23 with 16 rebounds.

No. 10 Illinois 66, Wisconsin 63: In Madison, Wisconsin, Stephen Barco scored the go-ahead basket with 1:22 left in the game, then made two free throws with 18 seconds remaining. Marcus Liberty led the Illini (14-3) with 21 points and Kendall Gill had 17. Danny Jones scored 19 points for the Badgers (11-8).

No. 5 UNLV 69, UC-Santa Barbara 67: In Las Vegas, Larry Johnson scored 21 of his 28 points in the first half and Anderson Hunt added 22 and brought the Rebels (14-3) from behind four times in the second half.

No. 6 Arkansas 109, Texas 100: Oliver Miller scored eight of his 19 points down the stretch in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Todd Day had a career-high 34 as Arkansas (16-2) took over first place in the Southwest Conference.

Clemson 91, No. 13 Georgia Tech 90: Dale Davis scored 12 of his 25 points during a second-half stretch for the Tigers (15-3), and Marion Cash hit six free throws in the final 32 seconds in Clemson, South Carolina.

No. 13 Purdue 78, Ohio St. 66: Purdue (14-2) remained unbeaten in the Big Ten as Woody Austin scored 18 points and Steve Scheffler 16 in Columbus, Ohio.

Edberg, Lendl Take Lopsided Semifinals

The Associated Press
MELBOURNE — Stefan Edberg could only laugh when asked about the turning point in his Australian Open semifinal victory over a fellow Swede, Mats Wilander.

"The first point," he said with a smile, adding that he had "one of

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

those days where I almost played perfect tennis."

Ivan Lendl might have given the same answer about his match with Yannick Noah, a 6-4, 6-1, 6-2 victory here on Friday that was only slightly less impressive than Edberg's 6-1, 6-1, 6-2 rout.

Together, Lendl, the defending champion, and Edberg, a two-time former champion, produced one of the most lopsided semifinals in Grand Slam history.

In the time it usually takes for a singles match, they disposed of their opponents and set up a date in the finals Sunday.

Lendl passed Noah left and right when the frustrated Frenchman charged the net, outplayed him from the baseline when Noah stayed back, and won in a tidy one hour, 47 minutes.

Lendl expects to use the same strategy in the finals, commanding the baseline most of the time and coming to the net on occasion to keep Edberg guessing.

"Always when Stefan and I play, he will serve and volley and I play defense," Lendl said. "I will try to



Yannick Noah mugged as a near-flawless Ivan Lendl disputed a line call. Noah chastised: "Ivan, you don't need a point."

fend him off. It depends on how much impression I make on his serve. If he holds at love or 15, he can take chances on my serve."

Edberg, handing Wilander the worst defeat in his 155 Grand Slam matches, put him away with merciful quickness in one hour, 22 minutes.

"I think I played as well as I could," Edberg said. "The key was I hit a lot of first serves today. I had great timing on my serves."

"Against Lendl, I think the key will be my serve again," Edberg added. "If I can serve well and put a lot of pressure on him, I am

always going to be able to hang in and get a chance in his serve games."

Edberg, the third seed, hit 80 percent of his first serves in and put away 39 volley winners to Wilander's one.

"After a while you feel helpless," said the eighth-seeded Wilander, who left all his fight in his quarterfinals victory over second-ranked Boris Becker.

"I don't think he aces me once," he said. "That's when you feel helpless, when you hit a good return and he hits a great volley." It was the most one-sided Australian Open match since Wilander beat Johan Kriek in 1984 en route to his second Open title.

Lendl, a Czech who lives in Greenwich, Connecticut, clicked on 67 percent of his first serves, drilled 36 winners past Noah and cut down on errors as the match progressed.

After making 20 errors in the first set, Lendl hit only eight in the second set and six in the third.

Lendl, never broken in the three sets, broke Noah in the first game of the match and the last, and four times in between.

"He was overpowering me from the baseline," said Noah, who made only 50 percent of his first serves. "I wasn't moving as well as I wanted to if I wanted to beat him. I was too far [behind] the baseline and it was a long way to get into the net. In the end, I was a little flat, and he was playing really well."

In the women's doubles semifinals, Patty Fendick and Mary Joe Fernandez of the United States beat Brenda Schultz of the Netherlands and Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, 6-3, 6-3. Top-seeded Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia topped Americans Gigi Fernandez and Robin White, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

In one mixed doubles semifinal, Jim Pugh of the United States and Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union, the top seeds, downed Laurie Warder of Australia and Jo Durie of England, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Jordan, who leads the league in scoring with a 33.3 average, was named on 321,114 of the 1,162,033 ballots cast by fans who participated in the voting.

Jordan was followed by forward Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics with 248,837 and center Patrick Ewing of the New York Knicks with 245,746. (See Scoreboard)

SIDELINES

Cricket Protest

SPARKS RAMPAGE
KIMBERLEY, South Africa (AP) — Black activists ran through this mining city breaking car and shop windows with stones in protest against a "rebel" English cricket team that began its first match Friday.

Police said 31 youths were arrested and reported that a 52-year-old man was injured by the protesters. Hundreds of demonstrators attempted to protest outside the De Beers Club stadium, where the match was being played, but police set up a roadblock about a kilometer from the stadium, witnesses said. Crowd estimates ranged from 300 to 4,000.

The English team is defying a ban on sports contacts with South Africa that was imposed to protest apartheid.

Jordan Tops

NBA All-Stars

NEW YORK (AP) — For the fourth year in a row, guard Michael Jordan of the Chicago Bulls got the most votes for the Feb. 1 NBA All-Star game — but was left off 72.4 percent of the ballots.

Jordan, who leads the league in scoring with a 33.3 average, was named on 321,114 of the 1,162,033 ballots cast by fans who participated in the voting.

Jordan was followed by forward Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics with 248,837 and center Patrick Ewing of the New York Knicks with 245,746. (See Scoreboard)

For the Record

Gerry Cooney, who retired from boxing after his Jan. 15 loss to George Foreman, has applied for a license to own race horses in New York state. (AP)

The Penn State football coach, Joe Paterno, announced Friday that quarterback Tom Bill, who has had three alcohol-related incidents in two years, has been checked into a rehabilitation facility. (UPI)

Dave Cowens, the former Boston Celtics star, reportedly will run for secretary of state in Massachusetts this year. (AP)

Fog on Friday forced cancellation of the women's World Cup downhill race in Santa Caterina Valfurva, Italy, while heavy snowfall caused the cancellation of the men's downhill in Val d'Isere, France. (AP)

Global TV Listing

The Super Bowl will be broadcast live or delayed on television or radio on Jan. 28 (Jan. 29 in Asia) in the following countries. Kickoff is 5 P.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time, but all times below are local.

EUROPE

BEELIGM: Canal Plus Belgique, live starting at 11 P.M.
BRITAIN: Channel 4. Pre-game show from 5:30 to 6:00 P.M. Live coverage begins at 9:35 P.M. One-hour of highlights will be shown on Monday Jan. 29 at 6 P.M.

Screensport, a London-based cable and satellite network, will broadcast live at 10 P.M. and will show 2½ hours of highlights at 9:45 P.M. on Tuesday Jan. 30, at 10 A.M. on Wednesday Jan. 31, and at 7 A.M. on Friday Feb. 2.

Screensport can also be received on regional and local cable networks in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain.

IRELAND: Network 2. Live coverage starting at 9:40 P.M. (Also, see Britain.)

FRANCE: Canal Plus, live at 11 P.M. Also live on the cable channel TVsport, an affiliate of Screensport. Also, taped highlights (see Britain.)

WEST GERMANY: Sportkanal, an affiliate of Screensport, live starting at 11 P.M. Also, taped highlights (see Britain.)

ITALY: Italia Uno, half-hour delay, pre-game show, 11 P.M.
THE NETHERLANDS: Veronica, 20 minutes of highlights at 9:50 on Saturday Feb. 3. (Also, see Britain.)

SPAIN: Regional network TV3, live from 11 P.M. in Catalonia. (Also, see Britain.)

SOVIET UNION: Reso Olympia Hotel in Leningrad, 1 A.M., Jan. 29, in guest rooms and bar. Delayed broadcast, 7 P.M.

SWEDEN: Cable-channel TV3, live, pre-game show 10:15 P.M. One hour of highlights, 10:20 P.M., Monday Jan. 29. TV3 can also be picked up in Denmark and Norway.

U.S. ARMED FORCES NETWORK: Live on cable networks in Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and West Germany. Pre-game show, 9 P.M. In Austria, AFN can be received via satellite dish. AFN Radio, which can be picked up in those same countries, will begin at 10:45 P.M. at 873, 1107, 1143 and 1485 on the AM band.



ASIA

AUSTRALIA: ABC, one-hour delay. In Eastern states, 10 A.M., Monday. In Western and Central states, 9 A.M.

HONG KONG: TVB Pearl, delayed, 9:35 P.M., Monday.

JAPAN: Nippon Television's fourth channel, live on Monday Jan. 29 starting at 7 A.M.

The U.S. military's Far East radio network, based in Tokyo, will air the game live Jan. 29 from 6:45 A.M. at 810 on the AM band. The network no longer broadcasts on shortwave, but programs can be received on the frequencies of 1535 and 1537 megahertz by listeners in Asia equipped with a special 48-inch satellite dish and a decoder.

U.S. military personnel can also see the game on a closed circuit at U.S. military bases in Japan.

THE PHILIPPINES: The U.S. Military's Far East Network, live TV on Monday, starting at 6 A.M.

SINGAPORE: SBC, two-hour delay, 12 noon on Monday.

SOUTH KOREA: The Armed Forces in Korea Network, live on Jan. 29, 5 A.M. (Can be seen at the Seoul Hilton starting at 7 A.M.). Repeat showing, Monday at 8 P.M. Live radio coverage on AFKN's AM station starts at 6:45 A.M.

Swimmer Sets Gold-Medal Pace for Australia

The Associated Press
AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Australia and New Zealand, the largest and smallest squads at the Commonwealth Games, turned in the outstanding performances on the second day of competition here.

Australia, which brought 331 athletes to Auckland, dominated competition in the pool as attention again focused on a 15-year-old Brisbane schoolgirl, Hayley Lewis.

Lewis's victory in the 200-meter freestyle gave her a third title with another three events to go.

While Australia took its medal tally for the Games to 30, tiny Nauru, a Pacific Island nation of 8,000 people, won its first three medals — one gold — thanks to its only athlete in Auckland.

Marcus Stephen put his country on the map by winning a gold and two silver medals in the weight lifting 60-kilogram (133-pound) category.

Stephen won the snatch with a lift of 112.5 kilograms, then followed with a silver in the clean and jerk for overall second place.

Parvash Sharma of India won the gold in the clean and jerk, and took the overall title. Sharma later won all three sections of the

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

67.5-kilogram class to give India 11 weight lifting golds.

Canada followed up its artistic gymnastics gold medal in the men's event with another in the women's. (See Scoreboard)

The absence of the Commonwealth all-around champion, Monica Covacci, through injury did not appear to hamper the Canadians as her replacement, 14-year-old Stella Umeh, scored 9.5 in the vault only three days after being rushed here from Toronto.

Canada managed to break into the gold

medal pool parade when Nathalie Giguere won the women's 200-meter breaststroke.

Lewis added the 200-meter freestyle gold medal to her 400-meter individual medley and 800-meter freestyle relay titles.

"My coach says I'm beginning to look like a Rolls-Royce on water," she said.

Mary DePiero, who missed a spot on the Seoul Olympic Games team, struck gold for Canada in one-meter springboard diving.

The 21-year-old university student missed out on qualifying for her country's Olympic team when she finished fourth in the trials.

In the men's one-meter final, Russell Butler of Australia took the gold medal while Canada's Bob Beardon won the silver.

Australia also had success at the shooting range, winning the 25-meter rapid fire pistol event. Bangladesh won its first gold medal of the Games in the pairs air pistol, while England won the pairs shotgun trench.

BOOKS

THE DAME IN THE KIMONO: Hollywood, Censorship and the Production Code From the 1920s to the 1960s

By Leonard J. Leff and Jerold L. Simmons. 350 pages. \$22.50. Grove Weidenfeld, 841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IMAGINE Rhett Butler walking out on Scarlett O'Hara and exclaiming, "My dear, I don't care!"

Imagine Billy the Kid in "The Outlaw" being revealed as an innocent hero — someone wrongly accused of committing crimes.

Imagine Lolita being portrayed as Humbert Humbert's wife instead of his pre-pubescent stepdaughter.

Imagine "A Streetcar Named Desire" without any reference to rape, nymphomania or homosexuality, or "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" without its abusive language.

As the scholars Leonard J. Leff and Jerold L. Simmons reveal in their fascinating new book, "The Dame in the Kimono," these scenarios were suggested as means of bringing individual movies into compliance with the Production Code, a set of Hollywood guidelines established in 1930 to help regulate morals in the movies.

The code was devised with the help of the Reverend Daniel Lord, a St. Louis University professor, and its basic principles bore the distinct imprint of the Roman Catholic Church: "No picture shall be produced which will lower the moral standards of those who see it"; "correct standards of life, subject only to the requirements of drama and entertainment, shall be presented"; and "law, natural or human, shall not be ridiculed, nor shall sympathy be created for its violation."

Among the specific activities banned by the code were "illegal drug traffic," "sex perversion," "white-slavery," "miscegenation," "sex hygiene," "indecent or undue exposure," "the sale of women," "surgical operations," and "excessive and lustful kissing, lustful embraces, suggestive postures and gestures."

In practice, application of the code could be wildly subjective, though Leff and Simmons make every effort to portray Joseph Breen — the director of the Production Code Administration from 1934 to 1954 — as an astute and diplomatic negotiator.

Mac West, whose movies created an uproar, later observed that he'd been able to circumvent the censor by writing decoy "scenes for them to cut" — "they cut them and left the stuff I wanted."

Though Breen forced Paramount to cut the sleeping-beauty scene and a reference to "the earth moving" from "For Whom the Bell Tolls," he granted the movie a seal despite the obvious affair between Jordan and Maria.

When confronted with threatening opposition, however, Breen could be rigid and perverse. In the case of Vittorio De Sica's "Bicycle Thief," write Leff and Simmons, Breen foolishly allowed his decision to be influenced by his own paranoid fears about a conspiracy to undermine the code. He refused the film a seal on grounds that in one scene the hero chases a thief into a boudoir (the fully clothed women were simply shown eating breakfast at a dining-room table) and that in a second scene, the hero's son games by a wall — ostensibly to relieve himself.

With the rapid changes in the country's social mores and several Supreme Court rulings ending movies to First Amendment guarantees, the code would come to seem increasingly irrelevant, powerless and arbitrary.

In 1953, theater chains chose to show "The Moon Is Blue" — a silly comedy about the attempts of two men to seduce a virgin young woman — in the face of Breen's refusal to grant it a seal.

In 1962, the making of "Lolita" — a movie whose very theme (an older man's obsession with a 12-year-old nymph) challenged everything the code stood for — raised the possibility of a new system of voluntary classification that would circumvent many of the code's problems.

And in 1966, following the release of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," that new system would be a reality.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

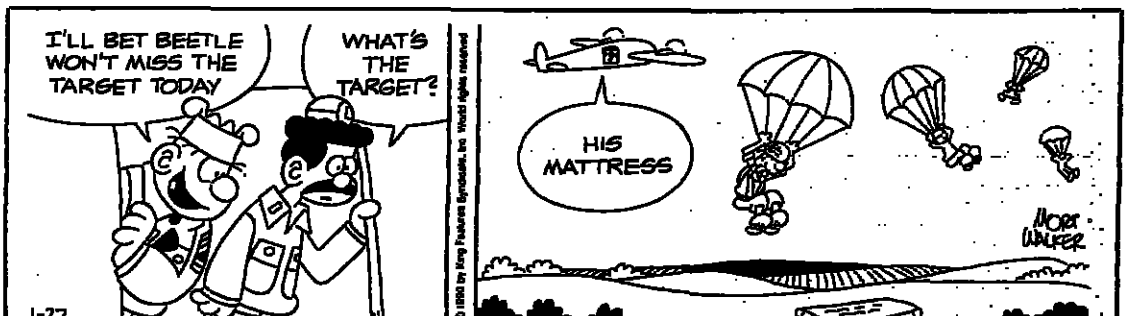
By Alan Truscott

BEFORE reaching for an angry pen to complain about the typography of the diagrammed deal, read on. A British journalist, Miles Kingston, recently complained in print about the high-powered content of most bridge columns, suggesting readers would like more coverage of the strange situations that afflict bridge games in a domestic setting. He offered an unusual problem, but unaccompanied by the relevant deal. The one shown in the diagram will serve to illustrate the point. The players had only one deck of cards, and the spade queen was missing from it. A joker was in use as a substitute and marked accordingly. The host picked up the South hand shown, found a marked joker — listed as M in the diagram — and put it in with his spades. He then noted that the joker now carried a message: Daring — I just see you alone tonight, Shirley. Shirley was his wife, and she had not called him Daring for years. There was good reason to think that the message was intended for one of the other players, both men. What would you do if you were the host? Kingston suggested these options: "Assume it is the queen of spades and bid one no-trump. (Note that this would be raised to three no-trump, which will succeed if South is careful to duck heart twice and then throw a diamond on the third round, an unusual unblocking play). Ask for a reveal. Confront her with the evidence and ruin a perfectly good bridge game. Or write unobtrusively on the joker, 'This is madness, Shirley. We must stop now,' and put it back into circulation."

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



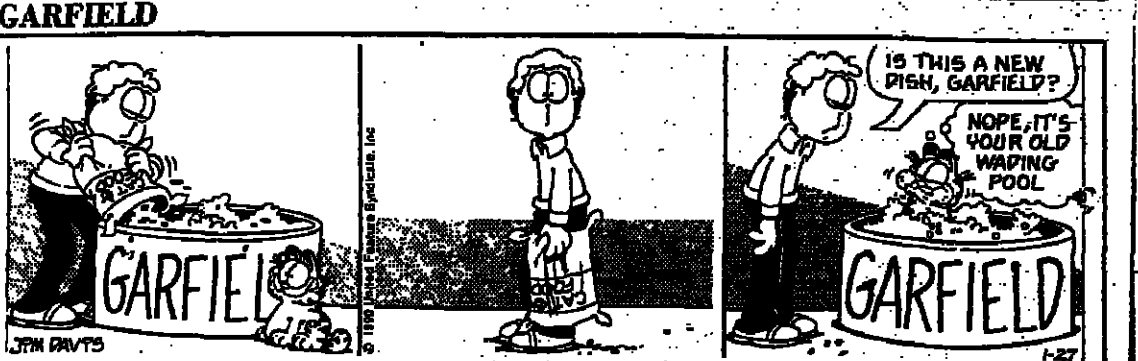
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Players to Watch

Denver Broncos

OFFENSE

Running Backs

BOBBY HUMPHREY (26) — 23, 1st year, Alabama. First-round pick (17th overall) in 1989 supplemental draft, 6-1, 201. As a rookie, Humphrey ran for 1,151 yards and seven touchdowns. He is dangerous inside and out and is a decent receiver. He became a starter in the fifth week and had five 100-yard games, with a season-high of 128 against Phoenix. He led all AFC rookies in rushing. But he also has cracked ribs, which could sideline him and almost certainly hamper him against the 49ers.

SAMMY WINDER (23) — 30, 6th year, Southern Mississippi. Fifth-round pick, 1982, 5-11 203. Now a backup, Winder scored two touchdowns in the AFC title game, prompting him to postpone retirement for a year. He has not done well in two previous Super Bowls.

Guards

DOUG WIDELL (67) — 23, 1st year, Boston College. Second-round pick, 1989, 6-4, 287. Widell became a starter in midseason as the Broncos further bulked up their blocking unit. He isn't as strong pass blocking, but that's not unusual for a rookie. Can be beaten by a quick rusher and the 49ers have several.

Receivers

MARK JACKSON (80) — 26, 4th year, Purdue, sixth-round pick, 1986, 5-10, 180. Jackson was a forgotten man until the playoffs, when he suddenly has resurfaced. He is Denver's best threat on straight fly patterns, but quarterback John Elway likes to use him on slant-ins and crossing patterns.

VANCE JOHNSON (82) — 26, 5th year, Arizona. Second-round pick, 1985, 5-11, 185. The Three Amigos basically became the One Amigo this year. Johnson had a terrific season with 76 catches for 1,069 yards and seven scores. He probably deserved a Pro Bowl spot. Among the most popular Broncos, he has become more versatile, running every kind of route. He must be watched when Elway is scrambling — they always seem to be on the same wavelength.

We've gone to Vance a lot because he's been open a lot," Coach Dan Reeves said. "He had a great year."

Tight End

CLARENCE KAY (88) — 28, 6th year, Georgia. Seventh-round pick, 1984, 6-2, 237. Denver has been hurting at tight end. Kay barely played against Cleveland because of a strained thigh muscle and Pat Kelly tore up his knee in the championship game. Kay is expected to be ready. A fine Kicker with a penchant for making big catches, Kay won't get as much attention as a receiver as would backup Orono Mobley. He did all of his practicing before the title game at H-back, moved to tight end and scored a touchdown. He isn't as good a blocker as Kay.

Defenses

KEN LANIER (76) — 30, 9th year, Florida State. Fifth-round pick, 1981, 6-3, 290. The steady Lanier has started 83 straight regular-season games since being named starter in 1982. A good power blocker who can also deal with quick rushers, Lanier makes all the plays, if not in a spectacular fashion.

Linebackers

ALPHONSO CARREKER (92) — 27, 6th year, Florida State. Signed as Plan B free agent, 1989, 6-6, 272. Carreker was unhappy in Green Bay. He had little trouble supplanting Andre Townsend as a starter. Originally a better pass rusher, Carreker was especially strong against the run, particularly sweeps. But he also had 5 1/2 sacks.

Linebackers

SIMON FLETCHER (73) — 27, 5th year, Houston. Second-round pick, 1985, 6-5, 240. Denver was outmanned at this position in the Super Bowl losses. That prompted switching Fletcher from DE to outside LB and he has been sensational. Fletcher had 105 tackles and a team-high 12 sacks. He also was ignored for the Pro Bowl but belonged there. He's the guy who figures to be in Joe Montana's face — if any of the Broncos get close.

Safeties

STEVE ATWATER (27) — 23, 1st year, Arkansas. First-round pick (20th overall), 1989, 6-3, 217. Atwater was sensational, ranking only behind Chiefs linebacker Derrick Thomas among defensive rookies. He was second on the Broncos with 129 tackles and led with 86 initial hits.

Nose Tackle

GREG KRAGEN (71) — 27, 5th year, Utah State. Signed as free agent in 1985, 6-3, 265. Remember how those little guys on the Denver line would play cerebral football, with all those stunts and strange alignments? And get pushed around in big games? Forget them. This defense, under new coordinator Wade Phillips, was the stingiest in the league. One reason was the improvement in the trenches.

Kragen, the supposedly undersized nose tackle, had his best year and made the Pro Bowl. He doesn't dominate two blockers the way a Michael Dean Perry might, but he consistently makes the required plays and blocks the lanes for opposing runners.

San Francisco 49ers

OFFENSE

Receivers

JERRY RICE (88) — 27, 5th year, Mississippi Valley State. First-round pick (16th overall) in 1985 draft, 6-2, 200 pounds. Without peer among NFL receivers, was offensive player of the year in 1987 after setting NFL record with 22 touchdown catches in 12 games and was Super Bowl MVP last season after a record 11 catches for 215 yards in 20-16 win over Cincinnati.

Had 82 catches for 1,483 yards this year and 17 TDs, giving him 66 for career, a pace that would easily break Steve Largent's all-time record of 100. Made All-Pro.

Tight Ends

BRENT JONES (84) — 26, 3rd year, Santa Clara. Free Agent, 1987, 6-4, 230 pounds. Became starter when John Frank retired after last season. Had 40 catches for 500 yards and four touchdowns after catching just 10 balls his first two years.

Tackles

WILLIAM "BUBBA" PARIS (77) — 29, 8th year, Michigan. Second round, 1982, 6-7, 348 pounds. Benchmarked last season by Bill Walsh for being overweight, has been reinvented by George Seifert and now plays first and third quarters, alternating at left tackle with Steve Wallace.

Guards

GUY MCINTYRE (62) — 28, 6th year, Georgia. Third round, 1984, 6-3, 265 pounds. First came to national attention when he lined up in backfield as blocker against Chicago in 1984 NFC title game. Solid performer who plays left guard and is one of three full-time regulars on shifting offensive line. Made Pro Bowl for the first time this year as a backup.

Center

JESSE SPOLLI (61) — 28, 7th year, Hawaii. 11th round, 1983, 6-4, 260 pounds. Became a starter at left guard late in 1987 after starting one game in 1983, then spending the next three seasons on various injury lists with a broken right foot (twice) and broken leg. Moved to center this season when Randy Cross retired.

Running Backs

TOM RATHMAN (44) — 27, 4th year, Nebraska, third round, 1986, 6-1, 232 pounds. Used mainly as a blocker his first three seasons, emerged as a receiver with 73 catches this season, taking lead off Roger Craig. Second-leading rusher with 303 yards, he gained 63 yards in 10 carries in NFC title game against Rams.

Linebackers

ROGER CRAIG (33) — 29, 7th year, Nebraska, second round, 1983, 6-0, 224 pounds. After being named the NFL's offensive player of the year in 1988, when he was third in the league with a San Francisco record 1,502 yards and tied for NFL lead with 2,036 combined yards, he "slipped" this year. Still gained 1,054 yards and caught 49 passes for 475 more.

Capped that with 125 yards in 18 carries in 41-13 playoff win over Minnesota and added 94 yards in 24 carries in 30-3 win over Rams in NFC title game.

Defenses

KEVIN FAGAN (75) — 26, 4th year, Miami, Florida, 4th round, 1986, 6-4, 265 pounds. Was considered top prospect but a risk because of serious knee injury that kept him on injured reserve rookie season. Became a starter last season and is considered the best run-stopper in the line.

Nose Tackles

PETE KUGLER (67) — 30, 7th (NFL) year, Penn State, 6th round, 1981, re-signed as free agent after USFL folded in 1986, 6-3, 255 pounds. Stronger against the run than the pass.

Outside Linebackers

KEENA TURNER (58) — 31, 10th year, Purdue, 2nd round, 1980, 6-2, 222 pounds. One of the team leaders, entering his fourth Super Bowl. Regained starting job after being a backup most of 1988 because of knee injury sustained midway through 1987.

Inside Linebackers

MATT MILLEN (54) — 31, 10th year, Penn State, free agent, 1989 (2nd round, 1980, Raiders), 6-2, 245. Played with Raiders' Super Bowl winners of 1980 and 1983.

MICHAEL WALLACE (99) — 29, 7th year, Oregon, free agent, 1984 (2nd round, Dallas, 1983), 6-3, 238 pounds. A starter since 1985, led the team in tackles for the second straight year with 103 — 85 solo and 18 assists. One of the steady players on the team but underpublicized on a defense that takes a back seat to a superstar-laden offense.

Cornerbacks

DON GRIFFIN (29) — 25, 4th year, Middle Tennessee State, 6th round, 1986, 6-0, 175 pounds. An instant starter in his rookie year, he's considered one of the league's most underrated players.

TIM MCKYER (22) — 26, 4th year, Texas-Arlington, 3rd round, 1986, 6-0, 174 pounds. An instant starter with Griffin, is considered team's best man-to-man coverage player.



JERRY RICE



TOM RATHMAN

Broncos Will Come Out Fighting

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — Sober, serious, subdued, sensitive Dan Reeves has sometimes had trouble motivating his Denver Broncos for big games. Like Super Bowl. So this year, he's been trying to improve.

Before one game, Reeves showed his team a speech from the movie "Patton," explaining that, "If I'd seen that when I was a player, I think I could have gone out and had a helluva game." Before the American Football Conference title game two weeks ago, Reeves brought in a blind man to give his team some inspirational words.

The Denver coach was worried about how to top that pep talk before Super Bowl XXIV. "You need to get the competitive juices flowing," he said. "Preparation is still No. 1, but I think motivation is an important factor."

Now, that's all taken care of. Terry Bradshaw, who was once, during Super Bowl week, accused of "being so dumb that he couldn't spell 'cat' if you spelled him the 'c' and the 'a,'" took it upon himself Tuesday to blast the Denver quarterback John Elway. Bradshaw's forum was a "hows conference," promoting an imaginary football game between two cases of talking beer bottles.

Bradshaw said Elway had been babied his whole career, that Elway was much too inconsistent to be considered a "great" quarterback and that a man earning \$2 million a year should have thicker skin. The former Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback also noted that "if the score's 55-3 by halftime, I'm turning that sucker off."

Probably to watch Chain Saw Deer Hunting. Terry made it so convincing that nobody's figured out we put him up to it," Charlie Waters, a Denver assistant coach, said. "What's that clever?"

That's a joke, folks. In fact, the Broncos are one steamed team. You would not want to meet them in a dark alley. Or maybe even a lit Superdome.

"There's been a lot of fuel added to the fire," said Elway, who presided over the Broncos' 39-20 and 42-10 dismantlements in Super Bowls XXI and XXII. "Not that our fire needs any more fuel. But there's been plenty thrown on — Bradshaw ... the point spread ... all the questions about getting blown out again ... our fans ... it makes it that much more exciting ... We'll do everything we can to get these monkeys off our backs. There's nothing on earth I'd rather do than win this game."

What about Bradshaw? "Bradshaw's always had a problem with my salary," Elway said.

In his impoverished playing days, Bradshaw had to moonlight in the off-season as a thespian. He can be seen in old Ray Reynolds reruns as the bald guy who opens doors with his forehead. Hummm. Terry couldn't be cagey enough to try to inspire Elway just so the 49ers wouldn't catch Bradshaw's old Steelers in the record book. Could he?

"Well, Terry's sure got our quarterback riled up," Reeves said. "We'll see if that's good or bad."

The Broncos are not feeding on crawfish etouffee and shrimp remoulade while staying here in the Big Easy. Rather, they're eating crow and dreaming of the taste of blackened (and blue) 49ers. They are being forced every form of football fuel at every meal.

Without Mark Jackson has led the team's public disgust at the insulting 129-point spread, Elway sardonically hopes the line keeps rising so that "maybe it'll be the second-greatest upset of all time ... If it goes up another point-and-a-half [to 141], I guarantee — that we'll cover," Elway said.

The Broncos are even disgusted with their fans, some of whom, according to polls, hoped that their team would lose to the Browns so they couldn't be humiliated (for the third time in four years) by the Big Meanies of the National Football Conference.

"I have one word for our fans," Jackson said. "Believe."

At the moment, they don't. Nor does anyone else outside a Broncos jersey. And that's the best reason to think the Broncos might pull the biggest Super Bowl since the Kansas City Bank Job of 20 years ago.

The most visible Broncos take a sensible change is helpful," Mecklenburg said. "We take it as a belief in us. We're in a basic defense, rather than trying to outcoach the other coach."

His responsibilities Sunday will include the disruption of San Francisco's short-passing game, a tactic that will be central to Denver's defensive success.

"That's mostly on the linebackers' shoulders," Mecklenburg said. "We have to make those little wide receivers pay."

Mecklenburg's 83 unassisted tackles were second on the team behind Steve Atwater, the rookie safety. After missing the first game of the season because of a knee injury, Mecklenburg made or assisted on 10 or more tackles in nine of the 15 regular season games in which he played. His four fumble recoveries tied Greg Kragen, the nose tackle.

Just as the offensive unit needed to develop a more consistent running game to complement Elway's skills, the changes in the defense called for Mecklenburg to become less obvious.

"For some people," Mecklenburg said, "it probably wasn't the best thing in the world that could have happened. In the old defense, I was one of the guys at the point of attack all the time, making all the plays. But I enjoy winning more than being the guy who makes a lot of big plays."

The problem was that in the Super Bowl losses to the Giants in 1987 and to the Redskins in 1988, many of the big plays were made by opposing offensive units the Broncos were unable to stop.

"It was frustrating to not play on a dominating team," Mecklenburg said. "We weren't a dominating team in those days. I feel we are now."

The Broncos defense allowed 226 points, the lowest in the National Football League, and gave up 4,407 yards, the third fewest in the league this season.

Using a less complex scheme under Wade Phillips, the defensive coordinator, Denver held its opponents to two or fewer touchdowns in 13 games and did not allow a running back to gain 100 yards during the regular season.

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His responsibilities Sunday will include the disruption

The Dance of Life: 40 Years of British Society

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

CHANTRY, England — Let the scene describe its master: a high-ceilinged room, filled with the smell of centuries, in an aging country manor built of cold Somerset stone. On one wall, books — 3,000 books. On the facing wall, a patient clock on its marble mantel, evenly measuring the decline of the afternoon. At the far end of the room, a half-circle of windows frames a dark English day: a pasture sloping away, a green canvas dabbled white with forms of sheep.

In the center of the room, stretched out on the crimson sofa, is Anthony Powell, the gentleman author. There is nothing languid in this pose. His posture is erect; his tie, knotted; his jacket, on. He has even begged permission, in his own house, to put his feet up in front of company.

"There's much more formality in this country than there is in America," he says — and has written, "but in America there's much more etiquette." In a voice the texture of an old English saddle, the 84-year-old Powell offers examples: "Writing your hostess after a party. That sort of thing is much more important in America. Sending flowers. Pulling ladies' chairs out."

You'd have thought Americans learned all those things from the English in the first place. Powell laughs, airily. "Well, we've forgotten them."

A single masterpiece is responsible for Powell's core following, and for the reader's ardor that keeps him in print, if only barely, on both sides of the Atlantic. "A Dance to the Music of Time," which took him 25 years (1951-1976) to write, is a sequence of 12 novels chronicling British upper-class society from the 1920s to the 1960s.

The books — none is more than 280 pages long — are considered masterpieces of social observation. "There is no other living British novelist," the critic Julian Symonds has written, "whose sense of social nuance . . . is so delicate or so subtle, or whose comic range is so wide." The long novel is often compared, not frivolously, to another important multi-volume work about the nature of time, Marcel Proust's "A la Recherche du temps perdu."

But for all the critical respect, they are accessible, too, on the level of genteel soap opera — "Upstairs, Downstairs," if you will. A taxicab driver in Chantry, the village down the hill from the house, once asked Powell if what he wrote were "domestic dramas." Powell gallantly agreed that he supposed so. Evelyn Waugh, whose time and place and friendship Tony Powell shared, once said that "each volume of this series is like a great sustaining slice of Melton Pie. I can go on eating it with the recurring seasons until I drop."

Though they write in voices as different as their temperaments, Powell and Waugh built their novels from elements of the same world — the world they moved in themselves: endless weekends at English country houses; the frenzy of parties attended by all the Bright Young Things; excursions in London's Bohemian demimonde; the upheaval of war; mooning love and genteel ambition; speeding cars and too much gin.

The record should show, however, that Powell has



Author Anthony Powell, the creator of a grand historical panorama.

no truck with the notion of "The Brideshead Generation." In his new book of that name (borrowed from the title of Waugh's "Brideshead Revisited"), English biographer Humphrey Carpenter is at pains to squeeze Waugh and his circle of literary friends — Cyril Connolly, Harold Acton, Graham Greene, Nancy Mitford, Henry Green and Powell — under the same biographical label.

Powell, who has reviewed history and biography for the London Telegraph for more than 30 years, calls the new Carpenter book — it appeared in Britain last fall, and in the United States this month — a "sheer scissor-and-paste job" whose many "howlers," he has pointed out to Carpenter in a recent letter.

The differences among members of the purported Brideshead Generation are significant. If Waugh was a tortured, brilliant, occasionally vicious and frequently dissipated, Powell has been a calm sea of rectitude, good cheer and ancient values. If Greene was a fervent seeker of experience and faith, and a pronounced messiah from his generation, Powell has been perfectly content to live with the same wife, Lady Violet, for 55 years, and in the same house, seldom leaving, for the past 38. And while he has been the punctilious observer of his own class and social surroundings, he has spoken as a confirmed member of it. He can be ironic, even subtly wicked, but he is unfailingly polite — to his characters no less than his readers.

Powell's work, one critic writes, is "a torrent of allusion." No doubt, but the garden-variety reader will be far more impressed by the number of characters: Lady Molly Jeavons, Cosmo Flitton, Lord Erdrige, Sir Magnus Donners, Flavia Wisbeite, St. John Clarke, Dicky Umfraville, X. Trapnel, the

titmatically creepy Kenneth Widmerpool, a hundred such, appearing and disappearing in the mists of time, every one of them improbably linked by marriage, blood or fate to all the others in this shaggy tale, and yet each one getting its due. The impression is of a vast tableau, one of those grand historical panoramas Powell once studied to paint.

Powell's principal narrator in "Dance" is one Nicholas Jenkins. As the novel unfolds, Jenkins is by turns a schoolboy, Oxford student, publisher's assistant, novelist and biographer, wartime officer in Wales and Belgium — all curriculum vitae of Anthony Powell himself, by the way. (The only missing element is Powell's stint as a Hollywood screenwriter in the '30s.) Jenkins is the novel's witness. A decent but laconic sort by contrast to many of his colorful and talkative friends and colleagues, he seems to take everything, no matter how venal or outlandish, without rancor or even private judgment.

Though the machinations and metamorphoses of other characters are described with near postulation, yielding a march of highly polished character sketches, Powell across more than 3,000 pages of stately prose, the merest whisper of Jenkins's true feelings is hard to discern. The number of sentences he writes about his wife, for instance, would barely fill a page.

Powell has been along this conversational vector before. "In this country, probably less than in America, the complaint is that Jenkins is a very dim figure," Powell says. But the criticism misses the point. It would have been "a very great waste of time" to describe the "marginal" feelings and experiences of Jenkins, Powell avers. "You could perfectly well write 12 books about Jenkins's marriage." But

"there are certain things — you don't want to hold the novel up by explaining."

Sometimes you can glimpse Powell in the narrative, playing with his characters like toy soldiers, putting them through the novel's game of musical chairs. Here's Jenkins thinking about the battlefield death of his brother-in-law:

"So far as it went, he died as mysteriously as he had lived, like many other young men to whom the war put an end, an unsolved problem. Had Robert, as Chaps. Lovett alleged, lived a secret life with his club boyesses old enough to be his mother? Would he have made a lot of money in his export house trading with the Far East? Might he have married Flavia Wisbeite?"

"As in musical chairs, the piano stops suddenly, someone is left without a seat, petrified for all time in their attitude of that particular moment. The balance sheet is struck there and then, a matter of luck whether its calculations have much bearing, one way or the other, on the commerce conducted."

By prearrangement, or the habit of 55 years, Lady Violet Powell (née Pakenham) appears with tea and a plate of her own fruitcake, and her needlepoint. The Powells have lived here since 1952, and seldom leave. Recidivism is an occupational hazard, he says, and "what with airports and one thing and another, it's less bother to stay where you are."

The house, a gray Regency structure completed in 1826, is called Chantry, while the tiny village down the hill is called, simply, Chantry. (A church is a chapel where prayers are said for the dead.) "Violet is a great attendant of it," Powell says. "Can't say I myself." Lady Violet does seem the better-known Powell, at least locally. When the Powells' directions had finally led a village taxi to their gate, the driver exclaimed, "Oh, this is where her Ladyship lives."

She is "Lady Violet by birthright. Oddly, a succession of conservative governments has honored Anthony Powell (who calls himself 'high Tory') only with a CBE, an important but lesser laurel that, unlike a knighthood, carries no honorific."

At a propitious moment, the tea and fruitcake gone, Lady Violet proposes a walk — one that Anthony Powell must forego because of his "stiff joints." But she goes, for a short time, on a sheltered path leading down to the meadow. Lady Violet admits that she, too, is an author — of 10 books, no fewer, most recently a biography of E.M. Delaford.

Back in the library, Powell is reminded that once in "To Keep the Ball Rolling," the one-volume condensation of his four-volume memoirs he quoted a line from Balzac: "With all novelists, the reader has to put up with something. What is it in Powell's case? He won't be. 'That is like saying what you do think of your own faults or something. You don't know your own faults, you see. God knows, when one is younger, people are quite keen on pointing them out.'"

"Thirty years ago, I might have thought I knew more than I do now. And now the only thing I know is that I know absolutely nothing about how it all works," he says. "I look at 'Dance' now, and think — What an extraordinary chap I must have been to have written all this stuff!"

PEOPLE

Rostropovich Toasted

Mstislav Rostropovich was toasted in Washington by the Soviet ambassador at an emotional bon voyage party celebrating the Russian pianist's plans to return to the Soviet Union after 16 years in exile. "Welcome home!" said Ambassador Yuri Dubinin after lifting a glass of champagne to Rostropovich and his plans for a four-day concert tour in Leningrad and Moscow with the National Symphony Orchestra in mid-February. Rostropovich embraced and kissed the ambassador and spoke of how the dismantling of the Berlin Wall symbolized "a new era." His "greatest joy," he said, was to "see one family on this planet." Rostropovich and his wife, Gallea Vlasovskaya, who left the Soviet Union in 1974, decided to go ahead with the tour after Soviet citizenship had been restored. "I am so excited. I am so emotional," he said of his coming tour. "Capitalism, communism — that's all garbage."

Rostropovich will take with him 600,000 disposable medical syringes for AIDS victims in the Soviet Union, orchestra officials said. The industrialist Armand Hammer, who donated \$100,000 to the concert tour, arranged for the acquisition of the syringes, which were paid for by Rostropovich out of his concert fees, they said.

Look out, publishers' row! There seems to be little doubt that there will soon be a Marlon Brando book, maybe even one from the mayor of Washington himself. Last Monday, just three days after Brando was arrested, his lawyer-agents Ron Goldfarb and Carol Randolph were up early making calls to see if there was any interest in a book or books by the mayor or his wife, Etti Goldfarb. Brando said that he and Randolph began representing the mayor or his wife six months ago on possible book projects. Goldfarb would not be specific about his conversations with major publishing houses except to say that he and Randolph will have to talk with Brando's attorney, R. Kenneth Minsky, on how a book project would be affected by pending legal proceedings.

The Reverend Dr. Billy Graham says the political upheaval in Eastern Europe is overshadowing another revolution there — the change in Christian faith. "This is something new," said the 71-year-old evangelist. "They have a freedom to think and preach and have little barriers. They are beginning to tear down thousands of Bibles in the Soviet Union, and in many places throughout that Sunday-schools are being opened, which have been forbidden through all these years. They've had 70 years in which none of these things happened." Graham said the growing religious fervor in Eastern Europe was evident 20 days when 100,000 packed a stadium in Budapest to hear him. "Our largest crowds were in Romania, where we went from city to city," he added. "Some people feel this is a demonstration not only of the spiritual hunger but also the desire of the people for more freedom." Graham preached in cathedrals throughout the Soviet Union in 1988 during a celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in that country.

A 28-year-old woman is trying to beam herself aboard William Shakespeare's bank account. She has filed a \$6-million suit against "Star Trek's" Captain Kirk, claiming they had a five-year relationship during which he repeatedly promised to divorce his second wife, Marlene, and marry her. The suit was filed by paternity attorney Marvin Mitchellson, who says Monty gave up her job as a medical assistant to devote herself to serving as a "companion," confidante and homemaker to Shatner, 47.

Actress Kim Basinger is thinking about building a recording studio or movie-making facility in her new town, Braselton, Georgia. Basinger closed the \$20 million deal to purchase the rural town this week. "This is God's little town," she said. The Georgia-born actress said, at a reception at a hotel in Atlanta, "It's a perfect area for filming." The 1,728 acres, which include Braselton's downtown area, bank, post office, retail stores and a 67-acre industrial park, was sold by the Braselton family, whose business has dominated the town of 500 for more than a century. "With her background and publicity, I think [the deal] will put Braselton on the map as a tourist attraction," said Hansel W. Braselton, one of three sons of the founder of the family business.

PERSONALS

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